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A Monthly Economic Review
of Chemistry and Industry

VOL. XXI NO. 6 | Published Every Thursday by Drug & Chemical Markets, Inc. | AUGUST 11, 1927

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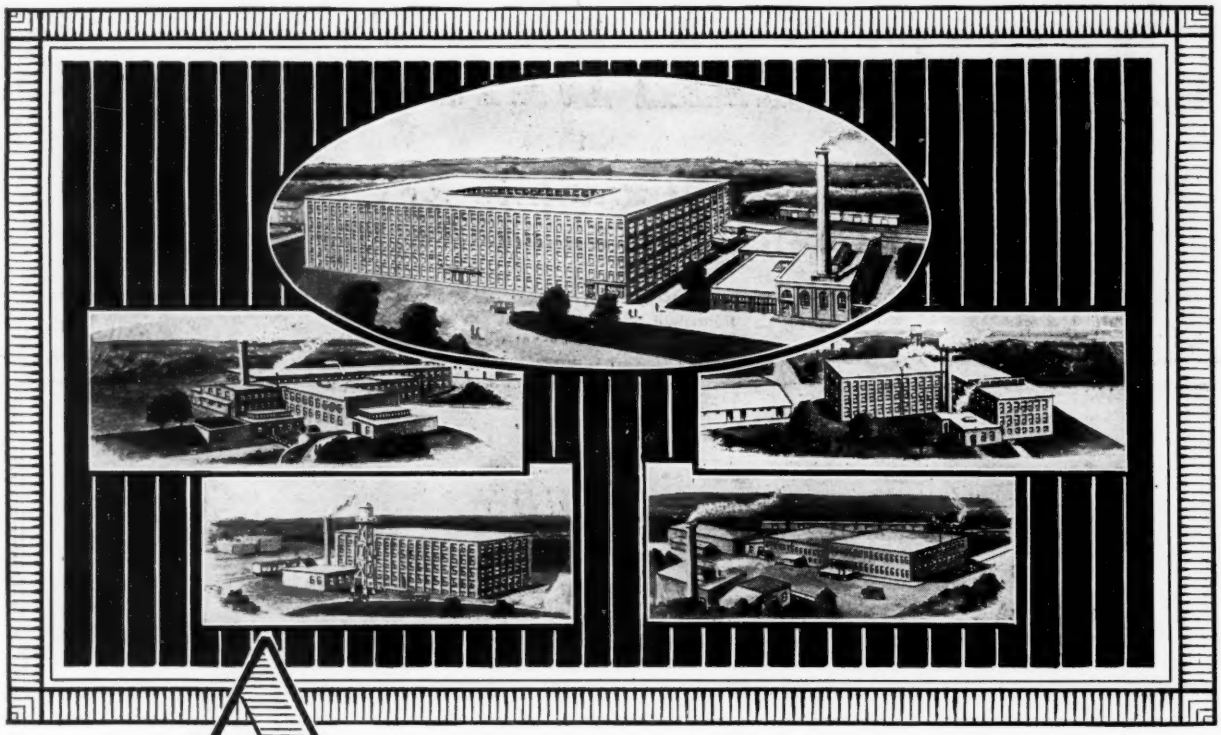

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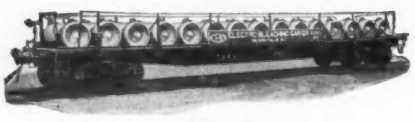

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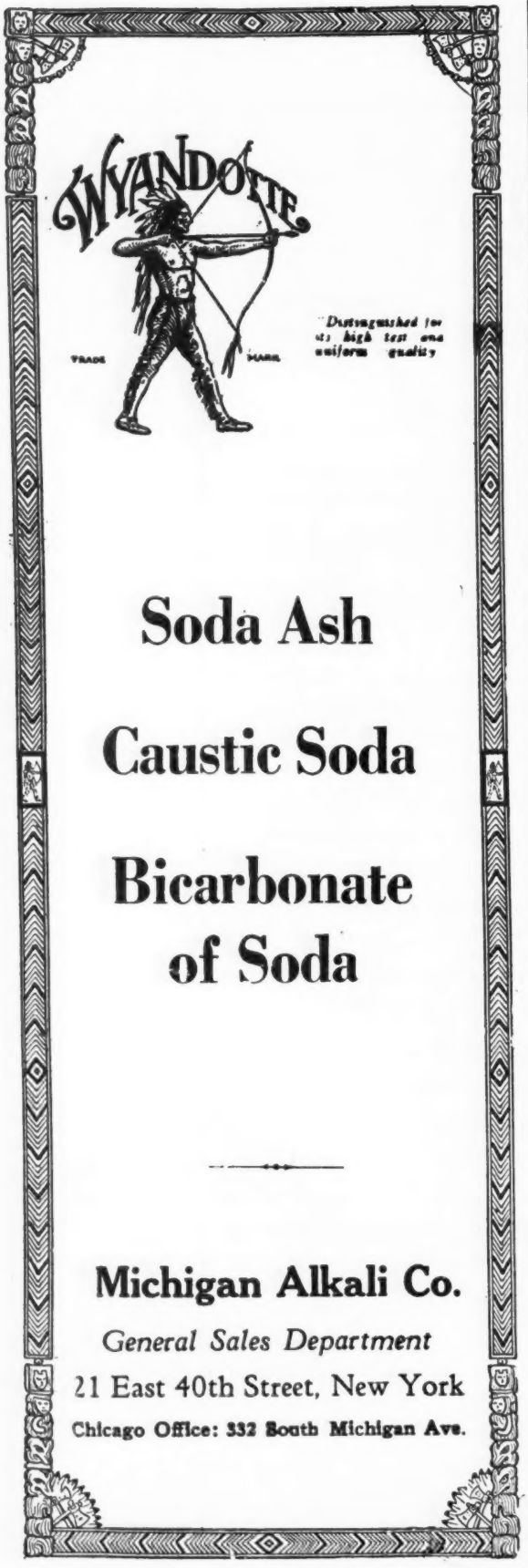

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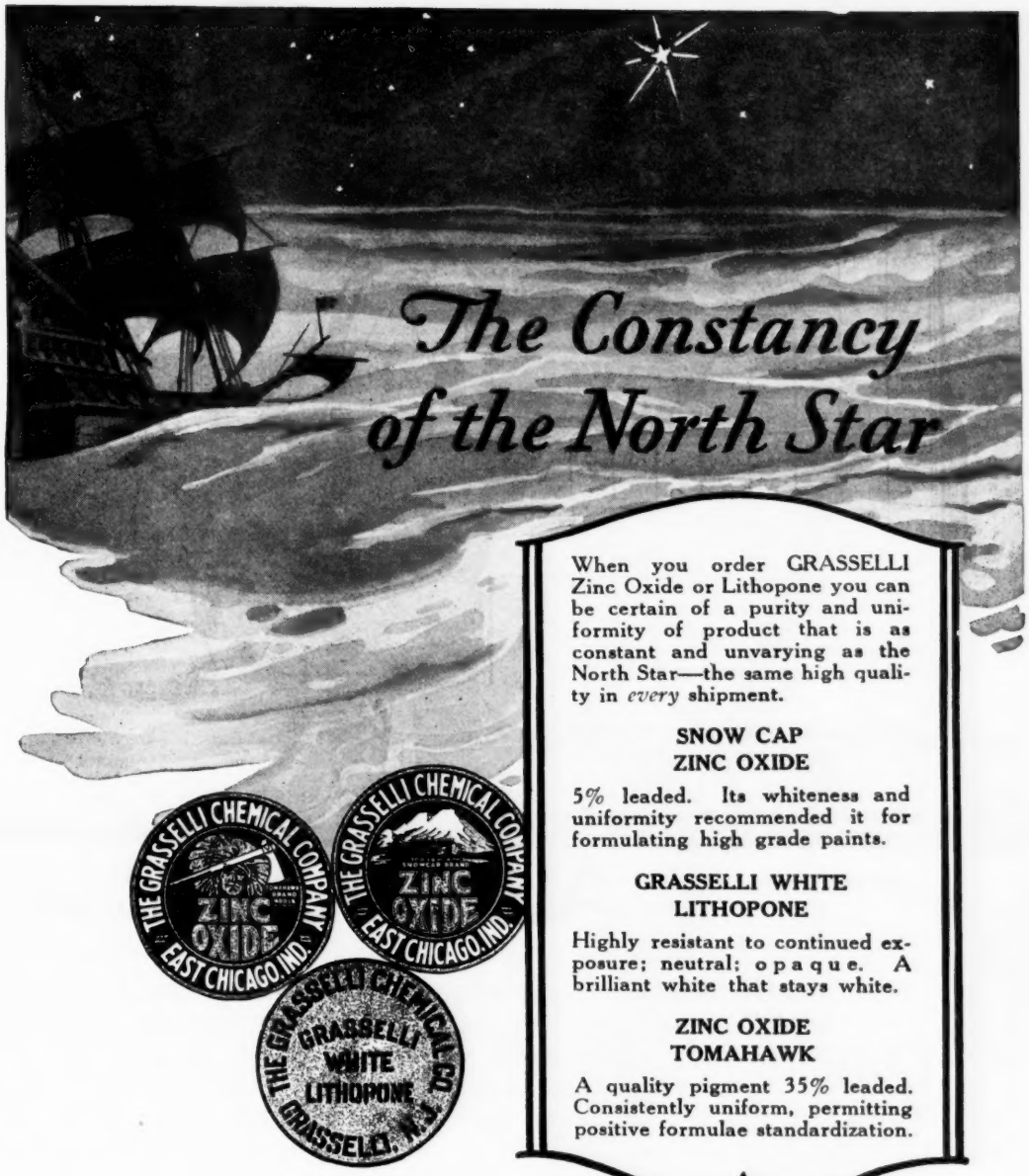

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Barrett CHEMICALS

CHEMICAL MARKETS

VOL. XXI NEW YORK, AUGUST 11, 1927 No. 6

Wall Street Looks at Chemicals

SEVERAL years ago, when the interest of chemical manufacturers in the educational propaganda work for the chemical industry which the exposition and other agencies had so successfully carried on during the war was just beginning to wane, Milton C. Whittaker made a prophecy that has come true more promptly than probably anyone then expected.

WHEN the time comes that chemicals enter Wall Street, he had said in effect, it will bring an incalculable mutual benefit if there are chemically minded men among the financial leaders, and no menace to our chemical industry's future is more real than that vast sums of capital should be poured into it from purely stock jobbing motives.

WALL STREET has certainly become interested in chemicals. It is inevitable that it should, since the conditions surrounding the manufacture and sale of chemical products call insistently and imperatively for large industrial units adequately supplied with working capital. An alliance between chemistry and finance is necessary, and to both parties a better mutual understanding is wise. Financial leaders will do well to disabuse their minds wholly of the popular idea that industrial chemistry is a sort of modern alchemy in which any old cheap raw material may be converted by chemical magic into a highly valuable, widely useful product. On the other hand our chemical executives must not step into the habit of looking to the ticker first, and at their operating sheets second to measure the stability and progress of their company.

THE wild rise of Davison Chemical stock three years back, based on tales of silica gel, the recent rumors of du Pont purchase of National Distillers, hung on stories of their synthetic glycerin process, are good examples of how dangerously easy it is for the gambling fraternity in finance to misuse chemical developments. New chemical products and improved chemical processes lend themselves most aptly to manipulation of this undesirable variety, for the world at large little appreciates their real place in the chemical industry and is quite unable to value them truly.

THE story of the director of a big chemical company who thought muriatic acid a trade name for H_2SO_4, which has been going the rounds, is a sample of the type of financial interest in this industry that is to be guarded against. The executive who is more interested in his stock broker's reports than in the data from his research department is the type of chemical leader that will not constructively build during this era of rapidly changing technical and commercial advances. Money—lots of money—will be a necessary tool in the chemical development of this country, but we must not lose sight of its practical, utilitarian industrial purpose, translating it into terms of plant, research, and sales rather than into stocks and bonds.

CHEMICAL EXPANSION

Continued progress in the growth of the chemical industry in the United States is shown in the report contained in the Department of Commerce Yearbook. The group of all industries contained in the classification of "chemical and related industries" increased materially in value of output in 1926, but some of the subdivisions of the group registered quite remarkable growth.

Imports of industrial chemicals in 1926 exceeded for the first time the value of imports in 1914, and yet the exports of this group, which for years back have been more than twice the exports of 1914, forged ahead still further. Incidently, the exports exceed imports by a comfortable margin.

The fertilizer and fertilizer materials group continued to grow within the country. Imports of products in this group showed a sharp decline as might be expected as a result of the lessened demand for nitrate of soda following cheap ammonia. As ammonia largely replaced nitrate of soda in demand, a substantial increase was registered in exports.

Naval stores gums and resins are also leaping forward in value of business. Both exports and imports are gaining year after year, and well outstrip the values recorded before the World War.

As to sulfur, it is well known that this country is the main source of supply for the entire world, and although exports during 1925 and 1926 were practically identical, our position in this product has not varied and is not likely to do so. Today our exports of sulfur are many times the value of exports of 1914.

Imports of Tung oil from China decreased during 1926, after remaining stationary during 1924 and 1925. It is hard to attribute this to any definite cause. Lacquers have come into this field, it is true, but varnish production has not suffered materially. Also oil is now being produced in this country but as yet has not reached generous proportions.

I. G. ALLIANCE

At last the alliance between the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the I. G., news of which was first published in CHEMICAL MARKETS in November 1926, has been confirmed. Almost a year after the directors of the German Cartel were in this country negotiating, the final document is signed in Europe.

While the agreement in the main refers to the manufacture of gasoline from coal by the well known Bergius process, it also includes the rights to the manufacture of ethylene glycol. Just how far Standard will go with glycol is a problem. The chemical by-product aspects of petroleum are difficult for the large oil interests to become vitally interested in, since they involve the expenditure of rather large sums of money, with no guaranteed return and at best no return at all for many years.

With plenty of petroleum in the ground and anxious buyers throughout the world why worry about chemistry? But the oil interests are worrying very much about chemistry now that their oil supply is threatened. Any industry that is has its foundation on natural resources and will do well to make an intimate friend of chemistry before real knowledge of the industry is sorely needed.

A further slash in methanol prices was effected this week. A further move on the part of the synthetic manufacturer in this country to move his production into consumption brought a like reduction in the natural product. That the end of this price war has not been seen as yet is the opinion of many factors and it is interesting at this time to read the views of K. N. Cederquist, a prominent wood chemical manufacturer of Sweden, on the future of wood chemicals.

The passing of Ceasar Augustin Grasselli robs the chemical industry of one of its outstanding figures as well as the City of Cleveland of one of its most distinguished citizens. A life of real achievement in the chemical world was lead by Mr. Grasselli as well as a life of love for his fellow man as is revealed by a study of his great gifts to charity many of which will never be known.

[*Ten Years Ago*]

(From Drug & Chemical Markets, Aug. 8, 1917)

Senate Finance Committee proposes to increase the tax on alcohol to more than $6 per gallon.

Du Pont Chemical Works says: "We desire to announce our decision to enter the coal tar dye industry". The statement is issued by E. I du Pont de Nemours & Co. and tells of the plant at Deepwater Point, N. J.

German dyestuff manufacturers unite to regain lost American trade.

Curtis Bay Chemical Co., subsidiary of U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. will manufacture potash from molasses.

Manchester, England, is to have a plant for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen.

Sulfuric acid is firmer at $35. to $36. per ton for 66 degree brimstone, $32. to 35. for pyrite.

Caustic soda has advanced to 7¾c@7⅞c per pound.

Sodium nitrate is higher at 6c@6½c for refined.

Large sales of copper sulfate have been made at 9½c@10½c per pound for blue vitriol grade.

Dyestuffs are firm with few changes in prices.

The Coming Contract Season

NEXT month the annual autumnal scramble to sign up the contracts of large industrial consumers of chemicals will begin again in real earnest. Superficially, it will differ but little from the past six selling seasons.

There will be the same frantic journeyings back and forth of salesmen and their managers. The telegraph and long distance wires will be used freely—surreptitiously other wires of personal friendship and business reciprocity will be pulled. And while the sellers bluster about, the buyers will play one against the other, misrepresenting competitive quotations, implying that their requirements are not what they will actually be, using every guile and all forms of purchasing chicanery to squeeze out the last fraction of a penny in the cost of chemical raw materials.

But the buyer is not going to find himself in quite so snug a position of control as he has enjoyed since 1921. For fundamentally the basis of the chemical market situation is changed.

The coming contract season bids fair to see the beginnings of the end of the buyers' market. This cut down. There have been consolidations and dismantling of plan capacity sufficient to have a real effect. Throughout 1927 chemical prices have been is neither a threat to the consumer, nor a promise to the producer. It is not even a prophecy. Analysis of market conditions leads inevitably to this conclusion, and the natural result, assuming a continuation of the present course of business, will be a stiffening of selling policies and a softening of the coercive methods of purchasing.

At heart business conditions are sound. Crop prospects are good. Steel productions is at 80 per cent and still growing. Carloadings are way above even our own astonishingly high average of the post-war period. The automobile industry is not booming, but maintains a production that makes the feared saturation point almost a vanishing point. Building operations are slackening, but textiles and leather are recovering after their long slump.

Coming close to home, chemical consumption has increased in volume in the more important items, and what is even more significant, our production has been held quite seady. The end of the toboggan has been reached even in the coal-tar group of intermediates and dyes which have shown the most steady decline since 1921.

There are signs aplenty that the bottom of the price down swing is here. During the past year the value of the dollar has climbed up till purchasing power is more than 75 per cent of pre-war. Remembering this, there is a significance indeed, in a comparison of prewar prices of such staples as sulphuric acid, $20 prewar, $15 present; ammonium sulfate, $2.65, $2.10; sodium prussiate, 18c, 12c; to pick three widely separated items. Throughout the chemical industry there is general and bitter complaint that, although there is plenty of business passing, nevertheless present prices do not represent a profitable return. As one of the biggest heavy chemical manufacturers recently pointed out in commenting on the first six months statement of his company, "Our profit from operations does not show 11 per cent gross, and is less than 6 per cent net when taxes, depreciation, and capital charges, exclusive of our dividend require-

Drawn by C. R. Macauley, Courtesy of "Nation's Business"

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Such profits — and this company is exceptionally strong and efficient—are not sufficient to repay the risks and responsibilities of manufacturing operations, and insufficient reward is a certain, if not a quick, drag upon industrial activity. Chemical operations are naturally involved in constantly increasing scope, calling for larger capital investments; and in the sale of chemical products these effects act with great delicacy and swiftness in the sale price. With production moderately curtailed and consumption reasonably sustained, while the purchasing power of the dollar is advancing and the profit from chemical operations dangerously low, it is but a question of time when chemical prices will advance at least to a point of reasonable profit to the averagely efficient chemical plant.

Wise buyers are impartially analyzing this situation. They know the truth of market action and reaction. They appreciate that chemicals are industrial necessities. They have learned from experience that their own bets interest is served by a steady, known price for chemicals in prompt and regular supply. If they drive chemical prices down, by methods of purchase which are unethical to put the case mildly, they will someday repay for the losses they have forced upon distressed producers. As Alexander C. Brown, president of the Brown Hoisting Machinery Co., pointed out tellingly in a recent article in "Nation's Business", "In the long run such policies are detrimental, not alone to the industry whose profits are preempted, but to the economic welfare and future prosperity of the country as a whole, and will prove a boomerang to those who continue the practice of purchasing profiteer."

Microbes Produce Copper

Microbes have produced deposits of copper in the bogs of a mountainous region of Montana, the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, stated on August 3.

"Carefully controlled experiments" have proved beyond question that certain bacilli have acted as the precipitating agency in the copper-bearing muck of the district, the survey said.

The full text of the statement follows:

Copper is ordinarily thought of as one of our most valuable metals, won from the earth through the skill of the miner and made into usable form by the metallurgist; but it now appears that metallic copper may be deposited—in relatively small quantities, to be sure—through the action of bacteria.

During a survey of the region near Cooke, Mont., by the Geological Survey, spongy masses of native copper were found in the black muck of a bog. Several bodies of pyritic copper ore crop out about half a mile above the bog. This ore weathers rapidly, and the copper is removed from it in solution as cupric sulphate.

Redeposition of the copper as native metal only in the black muck and in none of the gravels and sands in the vicinity was ample proof that something in the muck had caused the precipitation of metallic copper from the sulphate solution, but the identity of the precipitating agent remained to be determined.

Who's Who in the Chemical Industry

Frederick Mark Becket, v.p., Union Carbide Co., & Electro Metallurgical Co., New York. Born: Montreal, Can., Jan. 11, 1875. Educat.: B. A. Sc., McGill Univ., 1895—A.M. Columbia, 1899. Mar.: Geraldine McBride, Niagara Falls, N. Y., 1908. Children: two daughters. Bus.: Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., 1895-96; Acker Process Co., 1896-98, 1899-1900; Ampere Electro-chemical Co., 1902-03; Niagara Research Labs., 1903-06; Union Carbide Co., & Electro Metallurgical Co., 1906-to date; pres. Union Carbide& Carbon Research Labs. Inc., Mar. 1927. Public Record: member, City Comm. on Plan & Survey, New York. Mem.: Amer. Chem Soc., Soc. of Chem. Industry, London; Amer. Electrochemical Soc., pres. 1925-26; Mining & Metallurgical Soc. of America; Iron & Steel Inst., London; Engineers Club, Chemists, Niagara, Canadian, Uptown, Lakeville Golf & Country, Epsilon Chi. Hobbies; music.

Godfrey L. Cabot, pres., Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, Mass. Born: Boston, Feb. 26, 1861. Educat.: Boston Latin School; Mass. Inst. of Tech., Harvard, A. B., Zurich Polytech. Mar.: Maria B. Moors, Cohasset, Mass., June 1890. Children: four sons, one daughter. Bus.: Entered carbon black bus. 1882. Public Record: Lt. U. S. N. R. F., 1917-19. In command of naval flying school, Marblehead, Mass. 1917; developing picking up burdens in flight, 1918-19. Republican candidate for Mayor of Cambridge, Mass. 1923. Mem.: treas. N. E. Watch & Ward Soc. Hobbies: aviation.

David B. Ford, v.p., Peerless Fertilizer Co., Chestertown, Md., Born: Charlestown, Md., July 10, 1874. Educat.: Washington College. Mar.: Anna Pearl Ahern, Millington, Md., Nov. 26, 1908. Children: son, daughter. Bus.: Peerless Fertilizer Co., 1894 to date; started as bookkeeper and typist, now v. p. Mem.: treas., Del-Mar-Va Peninsula Fertilizer Assn. Hobbies: gunning, baseball.

Herman Heald Kahlenberg, dir., Kahlenberg Laboratories, Inc., Two Rivers, Wis. Born: Madison, Wis., Feb. 19, 1901. Educat.: B. S. Univ. of Wis., 1922, M. S., 1923; Univ. of Freiburg, 1924; Ph.D. Univ. of Wis., 1925. Mar.: Alice Nash, Two Rivers, Oct. 10, 1925. Child.: one son. Bus.: Dir. of Kahlenberg Lab., Inc., Mar. 1925 to date. Mem.: Amer. Electrochem. Soc., Amer. Ass'n. for Advancement of Science, Elks, Lions International. Discoverer of Vivaigin. Hobbies: research work.

John Jay Watson, pres., International Agricultural Corp., New York. Born: Jamestown, R. I., Nov. 12, 1874. Educat.: Rogers High School, Newport, R. I.; Bryant-Stratton Bus. Coll., Providence, R. I. Mar.: Miss Ralph, Providence, R. I., Nov. 14, 1900. Bus.: Industrial Trust Co., Providence; treas. & dir., Jos. Banigan Rubber Co., treas. & dir., U. S. Rubber Co.; pres., General Rubber Mfg. Co.; Watson & Pressprich, N. Y., 1910; International Agri. Co., 1913; chairman, Martin-Parry Corp.; pres. Lee Rubber & Tire Corp. Public Record: Elected R. I. State Legislature, 1899-1904. Mem. State Board of Charities & Corrections of R. I., 7 years. Mem.: Metropolitan Club, Union League, Riding, Nassau Country, Chamber of Commerce, N. Y. & U. S. A.; American Wars, Colonial Wars; Sons of Revolution; New Eng. Soc.; Congression, Wash.; French Legion of Honor Decoration. Hobbies: riding.

Will Wood Chemicals Survive?

Not Methanol—Acetic Acid Probably— New Products from Wood Tars Assuredly

By K. N. Cederquist

An Authorized Interview with the Swedish Wood Chemicals Manufacturer

"NO, indeed, in my opinion, the wood chemicals industries in the United States are not yet dead. In fact, one of their worst problems arises, not from the competition of synthetic products, but because God has blessed America altogether too bountifully!"

In this wise, taking the bit in his teeth, Mr. Cederquist himself opened his own interview as we sat over iced tea at the Chemist's Club, on the eve of his sailing back for Sweden on July 14th.

"I have learned during my five month's visit in the States," he added, smiling cheerfully at his interviewer's astonishment, "that the first question everybody wants me to answer is my opinion on the future of wood chemical production.'

Mr. Cederquist, a trained chemical engineer and manufacturer of wood chemicals, has taken special courses at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in combustion and distillation and, after completing this work, has visited practically all the wood chemical plants in the Pennsylvania, the Southern, and the Michigan Districts.

"I do not mean," he continued quickly in explanation of his startling, opening remark, "that all is fair sailing, as you say, ahead of the wood chemical producers in America; but I do believe our products will not be entirely driven from the market by synthetics. We European manufacturers certainly do not expect to stop, and I can assure you that our problem is, in many ways, more critical than the one producers here face.

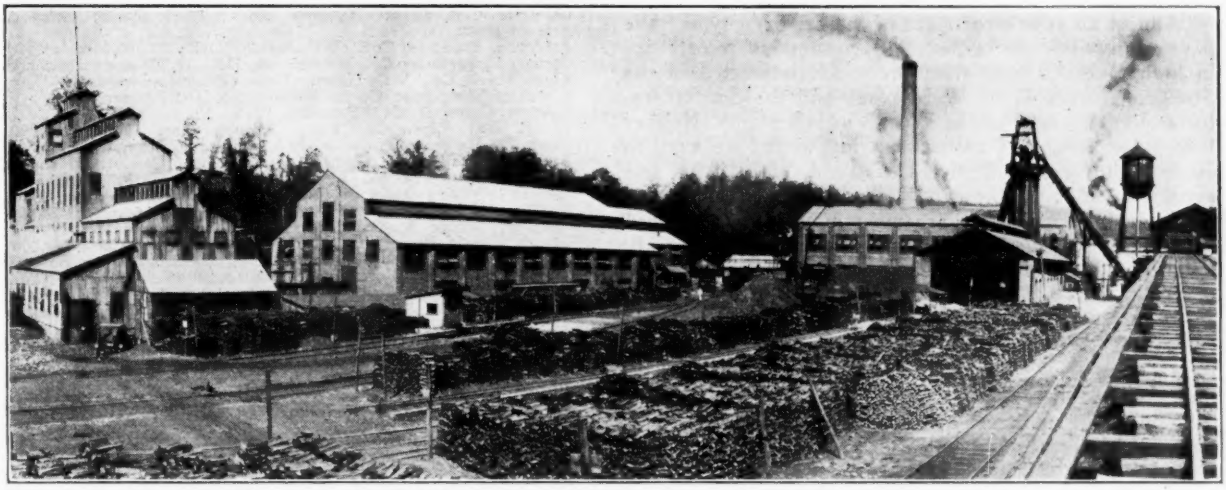
Methanol Commercially Dead

"I might sum up the situation, as it appears to me, by saying that methanol, except for denaturing purposes, is commercially obselete when produced by wood distillation. Acetic acid, however, despite synthetic from carbide, is very much alive, and with the big acetate demand holds, I think, the future of the industry. Moreover, there are commercial resources in wood tars which, in my opinion, will have to be developed in America as we have developed them abroad. Charcoal is, of course, an assured product.

"All readers of CHEMICAL MARKETS will probably not agree that natural methanol is dead. Putting costs aside, it is a fact that for most chemical purposes the synthetic product, being pure, is more desired. One of the best uses is in the manufacture of formaldehyde, and this will continue since its is practically impossible to stop the synthetic process at the formaldehyde stage. This lies between methanol and formic acid but the formaldehybe is so unstable that at the high pressure and high temperature, it invariably goes over to formic acid. Some catalyst, or trick of pressure, might be discovered to hold the reactions at the formaldehyde stage; but it appears unlikely.

Acetic Acid Prospects Bright

"Acetic acid, unlike methanol, has a good future, unless the synthetic can be produced considerably cheaper than six cents, which appears to be their minimum from the carbide process. I know that we can beat this cost, and I suspect American producers can do so also. The process for the direct recovery of 70 per cent. acid by the use of wood tar and the subsequent separation by distillation holds great promise, greater, I think, than the ether recovery process so much discussed recently. Direct recovery of the acid and the constantly growing



Wood Distillation Plant

demands for acetates in the rayon and lacquer industries is the foundation of my belief that the acetic from wood acid has a splendid future.

"During the war," Mr. Cederquist added, "a process of interesting possibilities for the direct production of ethyl acetate from crude pyroligneous acids was worked out in France. The raw materials are crude acetic acid, methyl alcohol, and sulfuric acid, and the process is continuous.

New Processes and New Products

"This is a fair sample of the line of future developments with wood chemicals that we are working on in Sweden and which American producers should pursue. Wood tar holds all sorts of undiscovered possibilities. We already manufacture a disinfectant, highly adaptable for household and dairy uses, out of our tars. It has a high phenol coefficient and the fine advantage of a woody smell, much more pleasant than the coal-tar product's distinctive aroma. Furthermore, we have discovered that wood tars are efficient nonconductors of electricity and useful for insulting materials. Another use is a binder for making briquettes out of powdered charcoal.

"If I might be permitted a criticism of the American industry I would point out that they have neglected the opportunities hidden in wood tars, and considered them wholly as a nuisance. Furthermore, they could learn from us something about the conservation of fuel in their retorts.

American and Swedish Methods Contrasted

"That is what I meant by saying that you were too bountifully blessed by Nature. Our industry is built up entire on waste woods. There is no direct cutting for our retorts—all we can afford to use is scrap. I suspect the American industry will eventually come to this. Upon such a basis, any American producer with his own timber or close of available waste from logging and woodworking operations, should be impregnable. In reforestation you have a big advantage over us in your quicker tree growth. In your southern states this amounts to fifteen or twenty years; in Pennsylvania and Michigan, some ten years. I visited several plants where they have learned to cut clean with the result that the next year they find 20,000 beech and maple seedlings to the acre. This is splendid. We have actually to replant our cut over areas."

Questioned about the difference in practice in this country and his own Mr. Cederquist replied:

"Almost all your retorts are of the car oven type. We have many different types, and continuous retorts are in high favor. I was therefore much interested in the Stafford process in the Ford plant and the Seaman retorts of rotary type in the West Virginia plants. Neither is popular here, so I gather; but in Sweden we have to work with very small pieces of wood, often chips and sawdust; and both these processes give good yields of acetic acid, in which we are most interested. The Ford plant is wonderful; but it is not a chemical plant at all. it is—what do you call it?—a show place."

He leaned back and smiled generously at his little joke. Mr. Cederquist is tall, fair haired, fair skinned, blue eyed man using English carefully, less you feel because he is talking a foreign language than because his habit of thought is deliberate and careful.

"How large is the Swedish industry and where do you sell your wood chemicals?"

No German Methanol in Sweden

"We are a little fellow," he answered, "and our total

(Continued on page 234)

[*New Incorporations*]

Odor-Nox Chemical Co., San Francisco, Cal., $50,000; Fred H. Green, George A. Tuck, W. C. Carlson.

Diamond Springs Lime Co., Diamond Springs, Cal., $200,000; Ode Wilson, H. P. Brown, Effie H. Wilson.

Hexol, Inc., San Francisco, Calif., $50,000; chemicals; H. G. MacEachen, R. S. Montgomery, Parker M. Fitz.

Western Sulphur Co. Inc., San Francisco, Cal., 3,000 shares, no par; William L. Holloway, F. C. Hutchens. H. A. Judy.

Elcock Lime Products Corp., New York; $10,000.

Dry Color Co. of America, Brooklyn, N. Y.; $20,000; inks.

New Brunswick Chemical Co., Newark, N. J.; $10,000.

Tennessee Phosphate & Fertilizer Co., Wilmington, Del., 1,000 shares common; C. G. Guyer.

French Products, Inc., Paterson, N. J.; $10,000; chemicals.

Brightona Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; $10,000; soaps, powder.

Jefferson Chemical Corp., Brooklyn, $10,000.

Pacific Cottonseed Products Corp., Chula Vista, Cal., $7,500,000; Gordon Gray, Ralph E. Jenney, R. D. Spicer, F. M. White.

Resale Markets, New York, $10,000; drugs, chemicals.

Dehydrating Process Co., Boston, Mass., $10,000; Samuel Bergson, Harry Bergson, Jean Feldman.

Pagoda Textile Mills, New York; $25,000.

Frank Jones Chemical Works, Brooklyn, N. Y., $15,000.

DeLux Varnish & Auto Paint Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont., $100,000; Geo. A. E. Homuth, Frederick W. Watson, Lelia M. Peters.

Zimmerknit, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont., Can., $100,000 and 50,000 shares, no par; manufacture textiles; Geo. F. Coleman, Wilfred H. Montague, Samuel Banks Nelson.

Supersilk Hosiery Mills, Ltd., London, Ont., Canada.; $975,000 and 25,000 shares, no par; manufacture textiles; William S. Thompson, James D. Good, John G. Thompson.

Perfection Rubber Co. of Montreal, Montreal, Que., Can., $250,000, and 15,000 shares, no par; Hugo Wellein, Bruce Card, Elsie Chappell.

Buley Process Canada, Ltd. of Montreal, Que., Can., 200,000 shares, no par; manufacture chemicals; Francis G. Bush, Herbert W. Jackson, Michael J. O'Brien.

Italian Petroleum Corp., New York; $20,000; chemists.

Elcarro Quicksilver Mines Co., Wilmington, Del., $1,000,000.

Duco, Inc., Wilmington, Del., $10,000; manufacture enamels, lacquers, paints.

Pioneer Cotton Oil Corp., Wilmington, Del.; $250,000.

Archer Chemical Corp. of Grand Rapids, Mich., Wilmington, Del.; $100,000.

Peridentin Laboratories, New York; 200 shares, no par; chemists.

Kent Blancato Corp. of N. Y., Dover, Del., $50,000; chemists, oil, color.

International Fireproofing Products Corp. of N. Y., Wilmington, Del., $1,000,000.

Warth Dye & Chemical Works, Ltd., Montreal, Que., Can., $75,000; dyes, chemicals, intermediate and allied products.

Pacific Coast Cotton Mills, San Francisco, Cal., $500,000; R. F. Cirby, W. R. Wallace, G. Tichy.

Anderson Industries, Ltd., London, Ont., Can., $270,000 and 10,000 shares, no par; manufacture textiles; William J. Anderson, Albert H. Murphy, Fergus E. Murphy.

National Talc Co., Toronto, Ont., Can., $200,000 and 15,000 shares, no par; William H. Mathews, Martha E. Mathews, William Johnstone.

Weber Woolen Mills, Sudbury, Ont., Can., $40,000; manufacture textiles; Alan H. Weber, Malcolm H. MacKay, James S. McKessock.

Habsall Co., New York; $10,000; chemical preparations.

Marine Chemicals, Inc. of San Francisco, Wilmington, Del., 10,000 shares, no par.

Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., manufacturing chemicals; 100,000 shares, no par.

Catalytic Combustion Co., New York; 1,200 shares, common; petroleum products.

Porcelain Products, Inc., Wilmington, Del.; $2,500,000.

Corhart Refractories Co., Wilmington, Del., 11,200 shares common.

King Beach Co., Wilmington, Del., $250,000; chemicals.

Klondike Fluor-Spar Corp., Wilmington, Del., minerals.

Eastern Chemical Co., Prospect Park, N. J., $125,000.

W. J. Bell Paper Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont., Can., $100,000; William H. McGuire, James A. Boles, Greta O'Leary.

Atlantic Distilling Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que., Can., 2,000 shares, no par; Lazarus Phillips, Lionel A. Sperber, Harry Blanshay.

Jantzen Knitting Mills of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, Que., Can., $250,000; 250,000 shares, no par; manufacture textiles; Sidney W. Miller, George R. Davidson, Max M. Grossman.

Guelph Elastic Hosiery Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que., Can., $40,000; 400 shares, no par; Leo W. Goetz, Angus Dunbar, Grace Boberts.

Sona Fabrics, New York; make textiles; $1,000.

National Chromium Corp., New York; 1,000 shares, common.

Parko Products, Wilmington, Del., $15,000; soaps, cleaners, polishes.

Kent Blancato Corp. of New York; Wilmington, Del., $50,000; chemicals, oils and colors.

General Solvents Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., 1,100 shares, common; varnishes.

Arno Co., Wilmington, Del., $10,000; glass, enamel, china, like products.

Mountain Chemical Co., Georgetown, Del., $50,000.

General Rayon Silk Dyeing Corp., New York, $20,000.

Armstead Ventures, Inc., Dover, Del., $25,000; minerals.

Schwartz Cleaning & Dyeing Co., of Philadelphia; Wilmington, Del.

Cornstalk Products Co., Wilmington, Del.; 300,000 shares, no par; cellulose products.

Chemicals in 1926

Continued expansion in domestic aud export demand shown in Commerce Yearbook.

PRINCIPAL statistics for the chemical and related industries as a group for the last five censuses are shown in Table 1. The value of products for the group in 1925 was $2,852,000,000 (a figure involving some duplication owing to the use of products of one establishment as materials for another), about 8 per cent greater than the value for 1923 and about two and two-thirds times the figure for 1914. The increase as compared with the pre-war year is partly owing to advance in prices, but the advance has been decidedly less conspicuous in the chemical industries than in most others. The average index of prices for the chemical group, as classified by the Department of Labor, was in 1925 only 34 only 34 per cent above the 1913 level, as compared with 59 per cent for all commodities.

Table 1.—The Chemical and Related Industries[1]

Year and industry	Establishments	Wages	Cost of materials	Value of products
			In thousands of dollars	
The Group as a Whole				
1914	9,848	98,597	637,421	1,074,035
1919	9,934	288,477	1,623,018	2,751,316
1921	7,582	210,013	1,122,646	1,960,351
1923	7,707	282,350	1,465,385	2,648,987
1925	7,597	288,842	1,533,848	2,852,414
1925				
Baking powders and yeasts	49	4,063	23,376	74,593
Blackings, stains, and dressings	171	2,165	9,733	25,055
Bluing	23	185	1,017	2,167
Bone black, carbon black, and lamp-black	66	1,722	5,655	14,565
Candles	20	673	2,786	5,114
Chemicals, not elsewhere specified	715	80,435	271,646	547,003
Cleaning and polishing preparations	299	2,660	12,707	34,020
Drugs, pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	2,265	35,917	172,708	480,940
Dyestuffs and tanning materials	125	2,987	22,763	34,784
Explosives	103	7,731	37,877	69,669
Fertilizers	587	17,743	137,808	206,773
Glue, not elsewhere specified	55	3,976	15,338	25,764
Greases	316	8,328	40,509	64,681
Ink:				
Printing	109	3,346	16,253	34,753
Writing	28	596	2,424	6.084
Oils	238	9,534	211,327	264,172
Paints and varnishes	923	35,420	293,943	470,736
Salt	70	7,261	13,849	34,253
Soap	272	18,526	184,874	278,273
Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids	36	3,103	11,066	23,307
Turpentine and rosin[3]	1,007	15,190	11,887	42,364
Wood distillation	106	4,305	15,824	25,283
Rayon[4]	14	22,976	18,478	88,061

1 The following industries, which are included in the census classification as allied chemical industries, are not in this table: Ammunitions, coke, fireworks, gas, cottonseed oil and cake, petroleum refining, mucilage, and liquors, malt, vinous, and distilled; but the turpentine and rosin industry, which is not included in the census classification, is here included.

2 Not called for in schedule for 1921.

3 Crop year ended Mar. 31.

4 Made a separate industry in 1925. Included in "Chemicals not elsewhere classified" for 1923 and prior years.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 2 shows comparative statistics for three censuses for 10 of the principal individual industries of tne group. Each establishment is assigned to a given industry according to its principal product, although it may also incidentally make products other than those indicated by the industry designation. Turpentine and rosin, paints and varnishes, and drugs, pharmaceutical and toilet preparations showed particularly large increases in value of output in 1925 as compared with 1923, amounting to 20 per cent, 16 per cent, and 13 per, cent, respectively. The largest decrease, 13 per cent, was shown by chemicals but this resulted largely from lower prices.

Table 2.—Comparative Statistics for Major Chemical and Related Industries

Note.—Figures do not include by-products of other establishments.

[Values in thousands of dollars]

Industry	Value of products			Value added by manufacture		
	1914	1923	1925	1914	1923	1925
Bone, carbon, and lamp-blacks	1,464	14,600	14,565	778	9,305	8,910
Chemicals	158,054	630,870	547,003	68,603	313,969	275,357
Drugs, pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	175,452	427,440	480,940	103,897	261,083	308,232
Explosives	41,433	75,029	69,669	15,806	35,533	31,792
Fertilizers	153,196	183,089	206,773	45,241	55,108	68,695
Paints and varnishes	145,624	404,134	470,736	57,159	155,180	176,793
Soap	127,942	276,403	278,273	39,075	102,857	93,399
Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids	15,215	24,405	23,307	8,481	12,710	12,241
Turpentine and rosin[1]	20,990	35,167	42,364	15,454	26,194	30,477
Wood distillation	10,284	29,695	25,283	3,555	12,426	9,459

1 Figures for 1923 and 1925 are for crop year ended Mar. 31, following years specified.

Source: Bureau of Census.

The total values of the major groups of chemical and related commodities manufactured by all concerns, regardless of the industry in which the individual concern may be classified, are shown in Table 3. As in the preceding tables, 1925 figures are preliminary and subject to revision. Products not made for sale but for further transformation in the same establishment are not included. Some items, such as linseed oil, glue, and cleansing and polishing preparations, have been omitted because figures for different censuses are not comparbale. The increase in 1925 as compared with 1914 in several of the groups represent the phenominal growth of industries which received their impetus during the war.

The development of the plastics industry illustrates the possibilities offered to substitute products. Some of the reductions in sales of chemicals in 1925 from 1923 are indicative of a growing tendency on the part of manufacurers to package and sell their goods under proprietary names, whereas formerly they sold in bulk. Insecticides, an important branch, is regulated by demand of agriculturists, and varies from year to

year. The setback in the wood-distillation industry is owing to the increasing use of synthetic methanol. The value of the gases manufactured in 1925 was more than five times that of 1914, showing with what rapidity a large industry can be developed after new processes have once been evolved, production put on a commercial basis, and consumption assured.

Coal-tar products.—The Tariff Commission issues anually a report on coal-tar products and other synthetic organic chemicals. (Table 4.) The coal-tar products are divided into three groups—crudes, intermediates, and finished products. Inasmuch as the crudes and intermediates are largely used as the basis for finished products, the total value for the entire group involves much duplication. The production of crude coal tar is far in excess of the needs of the domestic coal-tar products industry. Out of 528,000,000 gallons produced in 1925, 192,000,000 were distilled, but only a part of this amount was completely refined because of the large demand for the partly refined products, such as motor fuel, solvents, and pitches.

The total output of intermediates in 1926 was about 230,000,000 pounds, about 9 per cent more than in 1925, and each class of the finished with the exception of perfumes and phenolic resins showed gains. The domestic production of coal-tar dyes increased 2 per cent in quantity in 1926 over 1925, and sales increased 9 per cent in quantity but decreased 3 per cent in total value. The increase in volume of sales is largely the result of a slight gain in the activity of the textile industry.

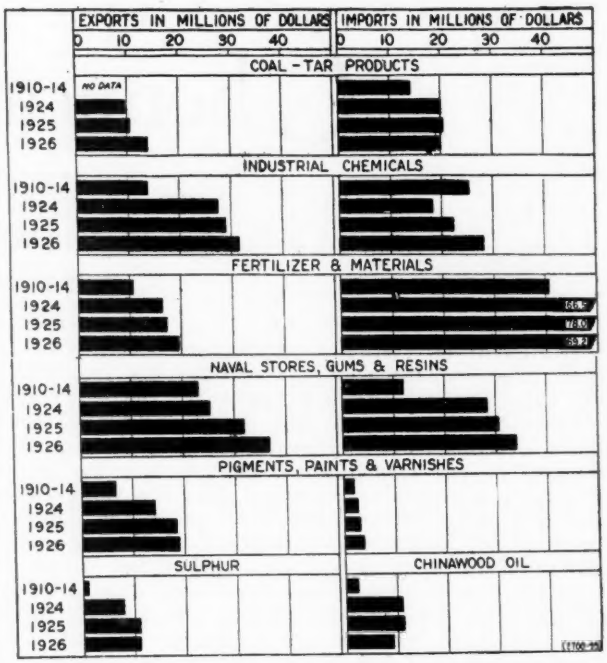
Table 4.—Production of Coal-Tar Chemicals
[Quantities in thousands of pounds; values in thousands of dollars]

Year	Intermediates	Finished products			
		Total	Dyes	Color lakes	Tanning materials and resins
Production (quantity):					
1923	231,394	122,950	93,668	13,079	9,764
1924	186,597	97,730	68,679	9,343	12,778
1925	210,700	120,554	86,345	11,415	14,687
1926	229,549	122,694	87,991	11,796	14,107
Sales (Quantity):					
1923	83,583	115,298	86,568	12,627	10,069
1924	76,898	93,636	64,961	9,282	12,745
1925	86,067	112,672	79,303	11,308	13,897
1926	86,895	120,287	86,268	11,425	14,325
Sales (Value):					
1923	18,916	65,898	47,223	5,125	5,817
1924	18,164	55,933	35,013	4,046	8,818
1925	19,756	60,811	37,468	5,544	8,699
1926	18,976	59,406	36,312	6,023	7,647

Insecticides and fungicides.—For the past four years the Bureau of the Census has been obtaining special reports of the production of arsenical insecticides. Based on the returns collected at the biennial censuses for 1923 and 1925, the 21 reporting companies represent approximately two-thirds of the industry. During the year ended June 30, 1926, production of these companies was considerably below that for the preceding years and amounted to 5,363,000 pounds of calcium arsenate, 16,898,000 pounds of lead arsenate, and 2,864,000 pounds of Paris green.

Wood chemicals.—During 1926 there was no great change in the wood chemical industry, production of crude methanol being 7,949,000 gallons, and acetate of lime, 157,077,000 pounds.

Paints and varnishes.—According to the special semiannual paint and varnish censuses by the Bureau of the Census, the year 1926 showed continued progress in the manufacture of varnishes, japans, and lacquers with a total output of 97,304,000 gallons, nearly one-



fifth more than in 1925. Production of ready-mixed and semipaste paints amounting to 91,025,000 gallons, and paste paints amounting to 421,560,000 pounds was somewhat below the 1925 figure. However, this decline may be owing in part to the failure of 31 establishments to report for the last six months of the year, although these establishments made up 2 per cent or less of the total in the first 6 months of the year.

Progress in Simplification.

At a revision meeting of the standing committee held in October, 1926, the loaded paper shot shell industry further reduced its varieties from 1,747 to 650, the new schedule going into effect January 1, 1927. The agricultural insecticide and fungicide manufacturers, in conjunction with the consumers and distributors of their products, adopted a program of simplification and standardization of commodities and containers. At a general conference of manufacturers, distributers, and consumers of metallic cartridges, a simplified practice recommendation was unanimously adopted reducing the combinations from 348 to 256.

The movement begun two years ago by the paint and varnish industry to eliminate certain sizes of containers and to limit the maximum variety of colors has been attended with some progress. At a general conference held under the auspices of the Division of Simplified Practice a recommendation covering a limitation of varieties was adopted. The work is expected to be followed up with the hope of more definite developments.

As a matter of trade practice, it was decided to merchandise linseed oil on the pound basis, and it has been suggested that this basis be adopted for turpentine and rosin as well.

The simplification committee of the fertilizer industry is making progress in developing a tentative recommendaion for the consideration of the industry, looking toward the reduction in varieties of brands and formulae. It is expected that this movement will eventually meet with unqualified success.

MARKET CONDITIONS AND PRICE MOVEMENTS

The complexity of the chemical field is such that any general statement regarding price movements

(Continued on Page 224)

What is Cresylic Acid?

Variations in constituency of this product when obtained from different manufacturers, and also, in some cases, when obtained from the same manufacturer, prompts this discussion of just what should be expected when buying cresylic acid.

By J. H. Carpenter
Tar Acid Refining Corporation

IN considering the purchase of chemicals, anything offered under as long, and exacting, a name as "97-99% Pale Cresylic Acid", would appear to have rigid specifications which should insure a product satisfactory from practically any source and one for which quotations should be about the same from any manufacturer. Knowing the very slight variations and differences in quality of products sold under no other specifications than U.S.P., for instance, buyers are apt to be bewildered by market variations in price and extreme differences in quality and chemical nature of "97-99% Pale Cresylic Acid" and are apt to wonder what the name signifies, why prices are so variable, why it is so difficult to get uniformity in successive shipments, satisfactory odors, etc., and, after having obtained a satisfactory lot from one source at one time, they are apt to resent the fact that a second shipment may be unsatisfactory, and furthermore, may even feel that the sellers have not lived up to their obligations in furnishing the chemical which the name specifies.

The question also rises what the different boiling ranges mean, why odors and colors are so variable, and, finally, what is the chemical nature of this product, which, by reason of its long name, should, seemingly, have standards of purity as definite as any so-called technical or U.S.P. product. When experience has finally proven the difficulty, if not impossibility, of getting a uniform product from different sources, the question emphatically arises as to what the name actually means, and why it should be used at all, when it seems to so correctly apply to such entirely different products?

The designation "Crseylic Acid" was originally used to indicate a mixture of the three isomeric cresols closely related chemically, very nearly the same in their germicidal properties, and boiling within a range of from 190° to 202°C. The designation 97-99% would, therefore, mean this specified percentage of the three cresols in the product being marketed, which in turn would result in a boiling range such that the distillation would be dry below 205°C. It, later, became the ordinary name for a mixture of tar acids containing phenol and xylenols, as well as cresols and now commercially applies to a mixture of any tar acids such that they are reacted upon and removed by caustic soda and, therefore, the 97-99% can be composed of phenol, boiling at 182.6°C; three cresols, boiling from 191° to 202°C; sxi xylenols, boiling from 211° to 225°C; and many complicated homologues of the cresols, boiling above the highest of the xylenols. These tar acids, while similar in their action with caustic soda, are frequently variable in their chemical action, and extremely variable in their germicidal properties. In addition to the 97% of tar acids present in the Cresylic Acid marketed, there may be 3% of impurities and some of these can be most objectionable, if present in very small quantities. As much as one-quarter of one percent of sulphur compounds can cause very foul odors; naphthalene and oil, if present in amounts of one or two percent cause very unsatisfactory results when the acid is used for certain purposes, and pyridine is frequently very objectionable in quantities up to 1%. Nevertheless, phenol, cresols, xylenols, high boiling tar acids, sulphur compounds, pyridine, oil and naphthalene are present in all crude tar acids, and it is the refiners responsibility to remove the impurities and perfect the uniformity of the acids, so that successive shipments can be depended upon.

Phenol is the only tar acid which can economically be made synthetically. All of the cresylic acids are obtained as by-products in the coking of coal. The object of the coking may be for the production of gas, or coke for steel plants, or any one of several other purposes, but in no instance, does it pay to coke coal for the production of tar. The tar obtained in very complex form is distilled, and a vast number of products obtained, including cresylic acid, which is extracted from one of the distillate fractions by means of caustic alkali, and converted back into acid form by means of a mineral acid. This is the crude tar referred to above, containing the crysols, xylenols, etc. together with various impurities. A single distillation of this crude tar acid should give a pale distillate, which, if properly cut, should have 97% tar acids, and in every respect comply with the specifications of the nomenclature under which it may be sold, i.e., 97-99% pale cresylic acid. Furthermore, such an acid may even be classified and sold as a re-distilled acid, considering the tar distillation as the primary distillation. It may, nevertheless, in this form be totally unfit for many uses, possibly because it does not contain the right mixture of tar acids, possibly because these are not present in successive shipment in uniform proportions, possibly because of foul sulphur odor, or excess of naphthalene, or many other reasons.

It is evident, however, that such a product can be produced at less expense than a product carefully purified and standardized in the matter of distillation range, odor, freedom from impurities, etc. The distillation range is the test employed for ascertaining the nature of the tar acids present, although the exact percentage of the cresols can be accurately determined only by complicated quantitative methods and some manufacturers can even offer some of the pure xylenols.

(Continued on Page 236)

Sulphuric Acid from Gypsum

Details are given by H. Molitor ("Chemiker-Zeitung" 1927, p. 329) of the important deposits of gypsum and anhydrate on the Moselle, followed by an account of the various methods which have been proposed to utilise them as a source of sulphuric acid. The Bambach process effects the decomposition of gypsum at 1,400°C by means of the surface combustion of producer gas with air on the gypsum itself, which is crushed to small pieces, but not powdered. Alternatively, the air may be shut off at intervals so as to allow the alternate formation and decomposition of calcium sulphide. The principal difficulty is the tendency to slagging, due to the closeness of the decomposition temperature to the melting point of calcium sulphate and the risk of formation of basic sulphate or sulphite of lower melting point. Anhydrate is more difficult to work than gypsum. The quicklime produced is "deadburnt." With care, however, the process can be carried out successfully.

Basset heats gypsum in a rotary furnace with clay and coal, steam being blown in, producing cement as residue. The Bayer process, by which 2,800 tons of sulphur trioxide are produced monthly at Leverkusen, uses powdered anhydrite and waste calcium sulphate. This is mixed with powdered shale and coke and fired with powdered coal in rotary cement kilns, in a slightly oxidizing atmosphere. The gas contains 6-7 per cent SO_2. The B.A.S.F. have given large-scale trials to a process in which gypsum is allowed to interact with magnesia and carbon dioxide, whereby it is partly converted into magnesium sulphate. The latter is decomposed by heating with powdered coke at 450-500°C. The calcium carbonate produced as a by-product is difficult to dispose of. This difficulty also arises with the process operated by the same firm on a large scale in which the magnesia is replaced by ammonia. In the Bambach process the carbon dioxide is replaced by sulphur dioxide. In this case the by-product is calcium sulphite, which is either sold as such or converted into sulphate by interaction with sodium hydrogen sulphate, sulphur dioxide being also liberated.

The main reaction may be carried out in towers or in a series of closed iron cylinders and is best performed at the boiling point of the solution. The second step is chiefly of interest as a means of utilising the acid content of nitrecake and converting the residue into saleable saltcake. The Badische process for recovering elementary sulphur from gypsum has been abandoned owing to the poor yield. It has also been proposed to recover elementary sulphur by reducing gypsum with methane or by reducing to calcium sulphide, decomposing with magnesium chloride solution and proceeding as in the Claus process.—"British Chemical Abstracts."

[The Industry's Bookshelf]

British Chemicals, Their Manufacture and Uses, being the official directory of the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers, Inc. Cloth bound, 286 pages. Published by Ernest Benn, Ltd., for the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers, London.

Contains a fund of valuable information for anyone interested in the British chemical market. Contains a very complete list of British chemicals with their uses, and also a list of proprietary and trade names, as well as other information.

[Foreign Trade Opportunities]

Cadmium, cadmium lithopone	26795	Leipzig, Germany ....Purchase
Carbon black	26793	Hamburg, Germany ...Purchase
Chemical specialties	26700	Paris, France .....Either
Chemicals	26707	Toronto, Canada .....Agency
Chemicals, soap-making	26692	Caracas, Venezuela ..Agency
Copper sulfate	26691	Tunis, Tunisia .....Agency
Fertilizers	26717	Athens, Greece .....Agency
Fertilizers, mixed	26706	Alexandria, Egypt ...Agency
Oxide, zinc and lead	26778	Leghorn, Italy .....Purchase
Paints, oil, pigments, lacquers, and glues	26705	Berlin, Germany ....Agency
Paints, oils, enamels, varnishes	26774	Baghdad, Iraq .....Agency
Paints, varnishes	26704	Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa .....Agency
Rosin	26794	Hamburg, Germany ..Purchase
Rosin, 50 to 100 barrels	26796	Biebrich, Germany ...Purchase
Rosin, turpentine	26692	Caracas, Venezuela ..Agency
Turpentine, 300 barrels per month	26777	Wiesbaden, Germany ..Both
Chrome salts, salammoniac acetic acid, gray chalk, and sulfur	26680	Vienna, Austria .....Agency
Codliver oil, for medical purposes, and for leather	26677	Constantinople, Turkey .....Agency
Oils and fats, technical	26680	Vienna, Austria .....Agency
Paints, enamels, and varnishes	26610	Oporto, Portugal .....Agency
Rosin	26602	Gotesborg, Sweden ...Agency
Rosin	26678	Concepcion, Chile ....Agency
Rosin and turpentine	26675	Hamburg, Germany, ..Purchase
Rosin and turpentine	26679	Soa Paulo, Brazil ....Agency
Alcohols, secondary and tertiary	26353	Berlin, Germany .....Purchase
Casein, fine, coarse, and medium	26349	Yokohama, Japan ...Agency
Chemicals, shoe industry.	26345	Zlin, Czechoslovakia .Purchase
Chemicals and pigments, heavy and industrial	26347	Rerscheid, Germany, ..Purchase
Enamels and varnishes for automobiles	26352	Gotesborg, Sweden ...Agency
Insecticides and fungicides	26348	Cardiff, Wales .....Purchase
Naval stores, pigments, wax	26337	Hamburg, Germany, ..Agency
Rosin	26319	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil Agency
Alcohol, methylic	26251	Antwerp, Belgium .....Do
Borax and borneol	26249	Hamburg, Germany .....Both
Chemicals, heavy	26253	Sydney, Australia ..Soleagency
Glue, waterproof	26244	Sydney, Australia ....Purchase
Naval stores and sulphur	26249	Hamburg, Germany .....Both
Ochre, Peruvian	26254	Amsterdam, Netherlands .....Purchase
Paints, especially for automobiles	26315	Montevideo, Uruguay ....Both
Rosin	26247	Wurttemberg, Germany .....Purchase
Sulphur, ground and in bars	26245	Hamburg, Germany...Purchase
Varnishes, quick-drying, durable	26244	Offenburg, Germany ..Purchase
Varnishes and lacquers	26304	Brussels, Belgium .....Either
Arsenate, calcium	24938	Lima, Peru .....Purchase
Black, carbon	24935	Cal utta, India .....Purchase
Bleaching chemicals	24933	Manila, Philippine Islands .....Purchase
Celluloid	24979	Bilbao, Spain .....Agency
Chemicals	24977	Berlin, Germany .....Agency
Glycerin	24931	Basel, Switzerland ..Purchase
Insecticides	24940	Barcelona, Spain .....Agency
Iodine compounds	24932	Breslau, Germany ..Purchase
Naval stores, gums, pigments	24935	Calcutta, India .....Purchase
Paint and varnish materials	24943	Glasgow, Scotland .....Agency
Paint and varnishes	24940	Barcelona, Spain .....Agency
Rosin	24936	Marseille, France ....Purchase
Rosin	24939	Rome, Italy .....Purchase
Water softeners	24937	Toronto, Canada .....Purchase
Chemicals, industrial	25743	Bilbao, Spain .....Purchase
Disinfectants	25760	Camaguey, Cuba .....Purchase
Dye, hair, black	25777	Munich, Germany ....Purchase
Insecticides (fly sprays)	25778	Buenos Aires, Argentina .....Purchase
Mucilage and paste	25760	Camaguey, Cuba .....Purchase
Paint and varnish materials	25741	Paris, France .....Purchase
Paints and naval stores	25737	Piraeus, Greece .....Agency
Paints and varnishes	25791	Cacablanca, Morocco.Purchase
Rosin	25780	Hamburg, Germany ....Agency
Turpentine	25781	Brussels, Belgium ...Purchase
Acid phosphate	25713	Quebec, Canada .....Purchase
Chemicals	25666	Lisbon, Portugal .....Agency

[News and Markets Section]

Coal Tar Products in Demand Abroad

Exports for Six Months Show Notable Increase—Industrial Chemicals, Pigments, Paints Also Show Gains—Fertilizers About Hold Their Own—Australia Calls for Sulfur Shipments—Imports Less In Almost All Groups—Citrate of Lime Takes a Big Drop.

(*Special to* CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D C., Aug. 10—Exports of chemicals during the first six months of 1927 attained the high figure of $97,188,000, an increase of 15 per cent from the first six months of 1926, while the imports of $103,936,000, although higher than in some of the preceding years, were 11 per cent below those of the corresponding period of 1926, according to the Chemical Division of the Department of Commerce. For the last few years due to a greater activity on the part of American exporters of chemical and allied products and the general appreciation by American manufacturers of the benefits derived from larger foreign sales, exports of chemicals have been steadily increasing and the difference between exports and imports lessening until during the current six months, the exports were only $6,700,000 under the imports. As in other periods, imports were comprised largely of crude and semi-manufactured products not indigenous to the country and for use in the American chemical industry. They are therefore, always large.

Improvement in exports was rather general in the majority of the groups, the largest, 97 per cent, being in coal-tar products, especially in crudes. Other notable increases were in industrial chemicals and pigments and paints, while the fertilizers were about holding their own.

In the imports, the depression was rather general with fertilizer receipts one third smaller and gums and resins one tenth less than in the first six monhs of 1926. Offsetting these important declines were the 20 per cent gain in coal-tar products particularly creosote oil and the 32 per cent increase in toilet preparations, primarily, perfume materials.

Naval stores, gums and resins, one of the major groups accounting for one-eighth of the total trade, recorded a 9 per cent increase in exports to $16,508,000 in January-June, 1927, and a 11 per cent decline in imports to $17,175,000, as compared with the January-June 1926 period.

Rosin and turpentine comprise the bulk of the exports. A marked drop from the high prices of 1926 characterized the trade of these commodities. Exports of rosin rose from $10,782,000 (491,200 barrels) in the first half of 1926, to $11,598,000 (625,500 barrels) in the first half of 1927, and spirits of turpentine from $3,502,000 (3,724,000 gallons) to $4,059,000, (5,957,000 gallons). Germany, the best customer for rosin purchased nearly one third more the current period, or a total of $2,718,000 (151,000 barrels), while the United Kingdom, the second best customer took one eighth more or $2,275,000 (123,300 barrels).

Of the spirits of turpentine shipped abroad, the United Kingdom continued to lead with one third of the total or $1,317,000 (2,170,000 gallons), an increase of 82 per cent in quantities. The Netherlands and Germany the next largest consumers doubled their quantities to 915,000 and 885,000 gallons respectively. Exports of wood rosin and wood turpentine changed but little during the two periods under discussion, $1,070,000 (65,200 barrels) of wood rosin, and $198,000 (303,300 gallons) of wood turpentine having been exported during January-June 1927.

Price was largely responsible for the 11 per cent drop in the imports of gums, resins, and balsams. Receipts of varnish gums representing over one-half of the imports of gums and resins fell 3 per cent in quantities to 49,190,000 pounds, but 13 per cent in values to $9,742,000, for the current 6 months. Only seven-eighths as much shellac or 12,783,000 pounds, valued at $4,672,000 was imported the last six months.

After a rather sharp advance in the use of synthetic camphor in 1926, this commodity fell back somewhat in both quantities and values to $612,000 (1,344,000 pounds) during the first half of 1927, while natural crude and refined camphor advanced to $626,000 (1,269,000 pounds) and $431,400 (703,000 pounds) respectively. Lower prices also obtained for these.

In the sulfur trade the large increase in the shipments to Australia to $1,346,000 (67,700 tons) is of interest. France, Germany, Netherlands, and United Kingdom also purchased considerably more the current six months than in the corresponding period of 1927, contributing towards the 42 per cent improvement in the trade when $7,857,300 (385,700 tons) were exported.

During the current six months, the outward movement of coal-tar chemicals representing one tenth of the total exports has been upward once more until nearly double the amounts of $10,629,000 worth left the United States for foreign countries. This improvement may be attributed to the big demand for crudes, since $3,994,000 (15,210,000 gallons) of bnezol and $2,890,000 (567,000 barrels), of tar and pitch were shipped out of the country. Colors, dyes, and stains increased in quantities from 11,741,000 pounds to 12,534,000 pounds at the same time values were reduced from $2,857,000 to $2,736,000.

Despite the improvement in exports, imports of coal-tar products aggregating $12,621,000 and representing a 20 per cent gain over the first six months of 1926, were $2,000,000 in excess of the exports. Creosote oil as is usual because of the big demand for use as a wood preservative, was the largest single import, accounted for three fifths of the imports of the group, and showed a higher valuation or $7,640,000 (49,091,000 gallons) for the current six months. Pyridine receipts have been unusually small with only $36,000 (123,000 pounds) for the first half year. Purchases of colors, dyes, and stains, exceeded those of the first half of 1926 by 16 per cent and equalled $3,550,000 (3,187,000 pounds) indicating the continued importation of the higher processed dyes.

Industrial chemical group accounted for one fifth of the exports and one seventh of the imports. Once more the exports surpassed the imports by over $3,400,000, and the movement in both directions was upward. Exports increased 17 per

cent from $15,446,000 in first half of 1926 to $18,092,000 in first half of 1927 and imports 7 per cent from $13,690,000 to $14,675,400.

Of interest to American exporters was the ever increasing demand from foreign consumers for American insecticides, disinfectants, deodorants, etc., which class more than doubled the figure for the corresponding period of 1926. Sodas likewise reflected favorable conditions with all compounds with the exception of cyanide and bicarbonate showing larger amounts sent abroad.

Citrate of lime stood out prominently in the import trade with a most pronounced drop from $238,000 (2,318,000 pounds) in January-June 1926, to $17,000 (166,000 pounds) in January-June, 1927. Although more refined glycerin was purchased from abroad the current six months less crude came into the country.

Of the miscellaneous commodities included in the grand total, Chinawood oil is the only one of particular interest to have shown a decided change. After small imports in 1926, this item succeeded in reaching a figure one and a half times that of the corresponding period of the previous year or a total importation of $6,806,000 (53,652,000 pounds).

Less than 2 per cent of the total exports was comprised of explosives one of the few groups to be on the minus side with a reduction of one quarter from the first half of last year. Of the $1,687,000 worth of explosives exported, dynamite was the leader and equalled $961,000 (6,435,000 pounds). Sales of smokeless powder dropped markedly to $53,000 (90.100 pounds).

The pigment, paint, varnish group aggregating $10,350,000 made the third tenth of the total export trade and surpassed the first half of 1926 by $1,000,000 or 10 per cent. The improvement was rather general in all classes, bone and lamp blacks, white lead, enamel paints, oil varnishes, and paints other than ready-mixed being the exceptions. The largest increases occurred in carbon black which gained 25 per cent in values and 44 per cents in quantities and in varnishes other than oil including lacquers which more than doubled in values shipped. This increase in the latter class is but another indication of the growing popularity not only in domestic but in foreign markets as well of American lacquers.

The fertilizer group accounting for another tenth of the total trade inceased 12 per cent in quantities from 578,000 tons to 648,000 tons, but only 2 per cent in values from $9,482,000 to $9,671,500. In spite of keen competition, exports of ammonium sulphate increased one fifth in quantities shipped to a total of 84,000 tons, valued at $4,238,000.

The Netherlands East Indies afforded the best outlet with $1,600,000 (31,000 tons), one quarter of all the ammonium sulfate shipped abroad. Japan was second with $1,000,000 (20,000 tons) while Cuba, other West Indies, and Canada offered other markets.

Phosphate rock showed a slight improvement with $540,000 (78,000 tons) of high grade hard rock, and $1,800,000 (368,000 tons) of land pebble shipped to foreign ports. Superphosphates recorded a marked gain to 65,000 with a value of $910,000 surpassing the figure for the entire year of 1926 but prepared fertilizers were only one half of the figure of the first half of 1926.

The falling off in imports of fertilizers continued throughout the current six months until only two thirds as much was received during the first half of this year as during the first half of last, or a total receipt of $26,227,000 (758,400 tons). Reductions were made in the majority of the classes, the most pronounced decline having been in sodium nitrate which went from 636,000 tons worth $29,635,000 to 368,500 tons, $15,745,000.

Calcium cyanamid remained about the same at 48,000 tons, $2,000,000, while calcium nitrate gained one quarter to 13,000 tons, $610,000. Ammonium-sulphate-nitrate receipts reach $440,000 (6,600 tons) for the period. After rather small purchases last year of guano this item was up to $541,200 (13,600 tons).

Imports of potash fertilizers were small but $2,135,000 (62,100 tons) of chloride, $825,000 (20,000 tons of crude sulphate, $484,000 (65,300 tons) of kainite, $545,000 (48,400 tons) of manure salts, and $36,800 (2,300 tons) of other potash bearing substances having entered the United States during the first half of this year.

Summit Dyeing Co., Inc., North Bergen, N. J., is being run by John N. Platoff, of Jersey City, who was appointed temporary receiver by Federal Judge Runyon. Liabilities of the company are said to be $92,700, of which $38,000 is unsecured; $36,000 represents a first mortgage and other mortgages are covered by a sum in excess of $18,000. Assets, consisting of real estate, equipment and trucks, total $35,000.

BY-PRODUCTS COKE QUARTER EARNINGS

A combination of circumstances made the second quarter's earnings of the By-Products Coke Corp. show small totals compared with the previous periods. For quarter ended June 30 profit of $211,905 was shown after interest and depreciation but before taxes as compared with $436,270 in preceding quarter and $407,016 second quarter of 1926 and $303,650 second quarter of 1925. In the first place, second quarter of the year is the poorest because the company slashes coke prices severely first week of April every year and gradually advances them month by month until they reach a peak in October which is maintained until April again. Thus, the last quarter and first quarter of the year are easily the best. Last year was abnormal, for prices were high as a result of the anthracite coal strike. Profits were unusual, whereas this year's second quarter showed unusually low prices.

It is expected that earnings for the whole of the current year, all things being equal, will be about $1,000,000 compared with $1,276,900 last year, which was, as has been pointed out, an abnormal year This would mean that approximately $4.50 to $5 a share would be earned in 1927 on the $189,931 no par shares of common stock compared with $6 last year and but $3.88 a share on a similar capital in 1925. In 1924 a deficit of $498,222 was shown.

Earnings have been fluctuating in past years owing to what the management suggests were "poor" contracts made some years ago. The last two years under the present management have been spent in revamping these contracts, eliminating or settling "poor" ones and making advantageous new contracts. Thus the years should see improvement in this direction. Furthermore the company has other important irons in the fire, which the management admits if consummated will bring additional revenues but which can not be discussed. There is positively no truth to the recent gossip that Allied Chemical & Dye is acquiring the company. The company's plants has been brought up to date and capacity in many directions increased.

Merrimac Chemical Co., Everett, Miss., will operate a steel motor to transport raw materials and finished products between Everett and Newark, N. J. A company entitled Merrimac Chemical Transportation Co. has been incorporated as a subsidiary.

Standard Oil Alliance with I. G. Confirmed

President Teagle Meets German Dye Trust Officials, Confirming Story In "CHEMICAL MARKETS" In November Last—Bergius Process and Tetraethyl Lead Discussed—President of New York Standard Oil Joins President Teagle of New Jersey Co.

"Standard Oil Deals With German Trust" is a heading in the N. Y. Times of Aug. 8 on a copyrighted wireless despatch which confirms a story published in "CHEMICAL MARKETS", Nov. 11, 1926. The story in "CHEMICAL MARKETS" was headed "I. G. Allies With Standard Oil and G. E". The article was submitted to one of the most important American representatives of the German Trust at the time (November of last year) and was corrected by him. It told of a rumor that Dr. Bosch, head of the I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., held his first conference, after his arrival in America, with Walter C. Teagle, president of Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. Topics discussed were said to be the Bergius process for the liquidification of low grade coals and their transformation into a thoroughly acceptable motor fuel, and tetraethyl lead, an anti-knock compound for gasoline use. The N. Y. Times wireless, printed on Aug. 8, says:

Berlin, Aug. 7.—The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and the German Dye Trust have concluded an agreement to cooperate for the development and exploitation of all the crude oil and oil patents of both companies. This is a result of negotiations that have been going on for more than a week, at which Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey represented the American interests, and Herr Bosch, general director, the German dye industry.

Ground for the discussion of further and closer co-operation between the two companies also was prepared, according to a communique issued tonight. The agreement gives the Standard Oil the benefit of German patents and plants, which now are producing, experimentally, a synthetic gasoline from coal lignite. The Germans also acquire American secrets concerning the manufacture of "Glykol," which has shown an increasing demand on the world's chemical markets.

This alliance also gives America a further link with Russia, since the German Dye Trust already holds important branches and concessions in the Soviet Republic. Mr. Teagle today left Heidelberg, where the negotiations have been carried on in the greatest secrecy for the last week. His destination was said to be London.

Following the wireless, the Times said:

"Herbert L. Pratt, President of the New York company, sailed for England on the Aquitania and arrived in London last night. As Mr. Teagle has gone there from Heidelberg it would be surprising if the chiefs of the two independent branches of the old Standard Oil Co. did not meet and discuss the Soviet oil question at length."

According to A. C. Fieldner, superintendent of the Pittsburgh Experiment Station of the Bureau of Mines, who investigated the Bergius and other processes in Europe last Winter, attempts are being made to devise low-temperature processes that would work on a commercial scale.

"From a consideration of the many different processes that have been and are being tried experimentally, it is evident that no one process has yet proved an unqualified technical success," Mr. Fieldner said upon his return from Europe. "Each has its peculiar problems yet to be solved and a number have shown promise under certain favorable conditions."

That the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey should have acquired American rights to the Bergius process and other secrets of the German Dye Trust may be taken to indicate that some, at least, of the problems of commercial production of synthetic oils have been settled.

Rates on muriatic, sulphuric and nitric acid in carloads from Kansas City, Missouri-Kansas, Grasselli, Indiana, and Hegewisch. Ill., to Omaha, Neb., complained of by E. E. Bruce & Co. et al. v. Chicago & Northwestern R. R. (Docket No. 15867) are upheld as not unreasonable and the complaint dismissed, in a decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission just made public.

Chemicals stored in a concrete annex in the rear of the four-story factory building at 155 Broadway, Brookly, occupied by Widder Chemical Co. exploded Aug. 4, causing loss of about $5,000.

NATURAL GAS IN UTAH

Natural gas for smelters and sugar refiners in central Utah, also for Salt Lake City and Ogden, is expected to be available early in 1928. Contract has been signed between Hope Engineering & Supply Co. and owners of gas-producing properties in Baxter Basin field, Wyoming, Hiawatha dome, Colorado, and Clay Basin district, Utah. Companies entering the agreement are Producers & Refiners Corp., Wyoming Oil Fields Co. and Western States Oil & Land Co. (both affiliated with Midwest Refining Co.), Ohio Oil, Associated Oil of Wyoming (subsidiary of Associated of California) and Montacal Oil Co.

Contract gives Hope option to buy output of companies in districts named. If sufficient demand for gas is assured, construction of 20-inch 200-mile pipe line will be started this year. Unit will cost $6,500,000. Negotiations for construction of the line have been under way for two years.

Previously, Ohio Oil Co. negotiated with local companies at Salt Lake City and Ogden but could not get assurance of a market for its product. Local distributing companies in Utah towns have been approached on buying gas from Hope and if satisfactory arrangements are made they will have natural gas for domestic consumption.

Italian rayon production for the first five months of 1927 totals 6,287,954 kilos. This compares with 3,727,549 kilos for the same period in 1926, an increase of 2,560,405 kilos. The increase in the value of rayon exported amounted to 92,300,000 lira, the 1926 exports for the first five months amounting to 165,300,000 lira as against 257,600,000 lira for the same period this year.

Manville-Jenckes Co. Pawtucket, R. I. is preparing to reopen U. S. Cotton Co. plant in Central Falls, idle for more than two years. The plant is owned by Manville-Jenckes. Machinery which is being removed from the Social Mill in Woonsocket is being taken to the U. S. Cotton plant. It is said that 600 looms already have been moved, and that the plant will be operated in the near future.

Stannic chloride apparatus used by National Silk Dyeing Co. to reduce blocks of tin to liquid form, assessed at 40 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 399, act of 1922, should have been assessed only 30 per cent under paragraph 372, says Judge Fischer, U. S. Customs Court in a recent decision.

25-M head for this article

Contiued on other galley coal tar pro

Cotton Crop Placed at 13,492,000 Bales

Department of Agriculture Reports Boll Weevil Active—Condition of Crop Was 69.5 Per Cent of Normal on Aug. 1, Which Is Above the Average—Last Year's Estimate on Aug. 1, Was 15,621,000 Bales and the Final Was 17,677,374 Bales—Crop In 1924 Was 13,627,936.

(*Special to* CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C. Aug. 10——Cotton crop estimates by the Department of Agriculture place the crop at 13,492,000 bales, based on condition of 69.5 per cent of normal on Aug. 1 and acres under cultivation 42,683,000 July 1. This compares with other years as follows:

Aug. 1, 1927	13,492,000
Aug. 1, 1926	15,621,000
Final, 1926	17,977,374
Final, 1925	16,103,679
Final, 1924	13,627,936
Final, 1923	10,139,671
Final, 1922	9,762,069
Final, 1921	7,953,641

Condition figure on August 1 compares as follows:

1927	1926	1925	1924	10-Yr. Aver. 1917-1926
69.5	69.8	65.6	67.4	67.3

If the per cent area abandoned during this season should be equal to the average of the past ten years, the area remaining to be picked would be 41,139,000 acres. Upon that acreage the crop of 13,492,000 bales indicated by the Aug. 1 condition would approximate a yield of 156.8 pounds of lint to the acre. The Bureau of the Census reports 162,678 running bales (counting round as half bales) ginned to Aug. 1, against 47,770 in 1926 and 161,632 in 1925.

Agriculture Department states that the outstanding factor in the cotton situation this year is the weevil menace. Infestation is reported to be approximately three times as heavy as a year ago and is the greatest it has been since 1923 for this time of the season. Weevil infestation is heaviest in Georgia, followed by Louisiana, South Carolina, Texas, Oklahoma, Mississippi and Arkansas, in the order named. With the present extent of weevil infestation, damage will no doubt be greater this year than in any of the past three years, which were years of very light damage, but probably less than during the four years of 1920, 1923, inclusive, which were years of very heavy damage. Analysis of data or damage due to weevil gathered during the past 18 years shows no instance where extreme weevil damage occurred in a year immediately succeding a year of relatively light damage. The cotton hopper, which was troublesome a year ago, is causing practically no damage this year. Red spider is reported only in North Carolina and Tennessee. Stands are fairly good except in the Southwest and the plants have made good growth but have not fruited heavily as yet. In Texas shedding during July was severe, due to a period of high temperature. Root rot in that state is not as virulent nor general as it was a year ago.

Weevils are more numerous than in several years and boll worms are active. Conditions in the northern part of Georgia are the best in several years. In North Carolina the crop is late from cold, dry weather early in the season. Rapid progress has been made in the last two weeks, and in spite of weevils and red spiders, growers appear to be optimistic. In Oklahoma cotton came up to a good stand, but the weevil menace is becoming more serious.

Allowance for weevil damage made by the Crop Reporting Board in arriving at its production forecast assumes average weather conditions during the remainder of the season and prospects may be expected to improve or decline accordingly as the weather is less or more favorable for weevil propagation during the remainder of the season than average. Hot, dry weather, during the rest of August and first half of September would tend to lower the weevil hazard and correspondingly enhance the production outlook, but with a preponderance of cloudy days and any considerable amount of rain during this period the menace would tend to become increasingly serious.

NEW ENGLAND ANILINE

New England Aniine Works, Inc., for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, makes the following report:

Assets: Real estate, $246,245; machinery, $129,372; merchandise, $52,509; accounts receivable, $10,208; cash, $604, securities, $750; prepaid expenses, $2,225; profit and loss, $12,972, and total assets, $454,885.

Liabilities, Preferred stock, $15,000; common stock, $350,000; mortgages, $62,500; accounts payable, $35,177; notes payable, $2,208; and total liabilities, $454,885.

Paraffine Companies, Inc., will construct a $100,000 warehouse at the plant at Emeryville, Cal., to be used for the storage of products to be exported.

Suncrust Packers, capitalized at $1,000,000, is being organized ot San Francisco to be the parent company of Mollusk Fertilizer & Chemical Co.

FLAX CROP GOOD

Archer Daniels Midland bulletin says: "The growing flax crop probably never promised better at this season. Nearing August we have had probably no hot weather. We cannot imagine anything to cause serious injury to the early flax, but most of the acreage is late sown.

"Hot weather and rains needed in August to mature this late sown would also stimulate weed growth, and if we do not have the hot weather in August, much of this late sown flax will be green in early September. Once in six or eight years we have killing frost in August, and always have it some time in September.

"Notwithstanding the government's July 1 estimate of 2,653,000 acres and total yield 21,000,0000 bushels we estimate that with perfect growing weather to September 15, it would be possible to have 3,000,000 acres, and with an average yield of nine bushels, a total yield of 26,000,000 to 28,000,000 bushels.

"Many large oil consumers influenced by an unreliable government report are excepting sharp decline should we have increased yield in the United States, but any such increase could not be a very important part of a world yield of 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 bushels. At much under $2.20, Minneapolis, the northwestern farmers will not raise flax."

I. G. OFFICE BUILDING

With a view to erecting a general administration building wherein also will be centered all its dyestuffs sales, the German Dye Trust proposes to purchase 100,000 square meters of land in the northwest section of Frankfort, according to a report to the Chemical Division, U. S. Department of Commerce.

I. G. now centers its dyes soles in four locations, selling different world markets. Ludwis Hafen sells Hungary, Roumania, South Slavia, Switzerland, Interior India, Turkey, Greece, Africa, Bulgaria, Casella, Frankfrt-on-the-Main— France, Belgium, Luxemburg, Italy, Spain, Portugal, England, The Saar, South America, Australia, New Zealand. Hoechst—Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Austria, East Europe, Czechoslovakia, North and Central America. Loverkusen—Germany and Holland.

Capital of Societe Belge de l'Azote is to be increased from 20 to 50 million francs. The new shares are to be taken up mainly by Ougree-Marihaye, Air Liquide and Grande-Paroisse concerns.

NEW FLUORSPAR COMPANY

District interests have formed new fluorspar company to develop property in Livingston County, Kentucky acquired by purchase. One Valley independent uses 6,000 tons of fluorspar a year, and another independent uses 2,000 tons. Most of the flourspar used by steel plants in this area is mined in America, but imported material is used in Pittsburgh. and on Atlantic seaboard because of lower cost.

American manufacturers are now seeking to have tariff of $2.50 a ton imposed on imported fluorspar. Heavier freight charges from Kentucky fluorspar fields to Pittsburg district, as compared with charges from Atlantic coast, give foreign producers a price advantage.

HELIUM PLANT STAYS

It is expected that the helium plant of the United States government at Fort Worth will not be moved to the Panhandle gas field or any other locality, if the State Railroad Commission grants a permit for burning the residue gas for the manufacture of carbon black after the helium has been extracted. Application for the permit has been filed wtih the commission and a public- hearing on the subject will be held August 22. It is explained that the carbon black content of the gas is not affected by the extracting of the helium. The helium plant here was constructed at a cost of $5,000,000 and at present receives its gas supply from wells in the Petrolia district. At last session of Congress an appropriation at $800,000 was made to construct a gas pipe line from wells in the Nacona field to the helium plant, but as yet nothing has been done toward carrying out this project. An additional supply of, gas is needed to keep the plant operating at full capacity, it is stated.

Supplemental regulations for transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles by freight and express and as baggage, including specifications for shipping containers, have just been made public by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The purpose of the pamphlet, it was explained at the offices of the Commission, is to bring the compilation of regulations, prescribed under the act of March 4, 1921, up to date.

One of the largest shipments of molasses consigned to San Francisco, arrived lately on Steamer Hagan from Havana, Cuba, consisting of 1,285,000 gallons, and was consigned to Mason By-Products Co., Sausalito.

Cottonseed Oil Firm

The following market report and chart by W. A. Storts of Edw. Flash Co., are a resume of the cottonseed oil position for July.

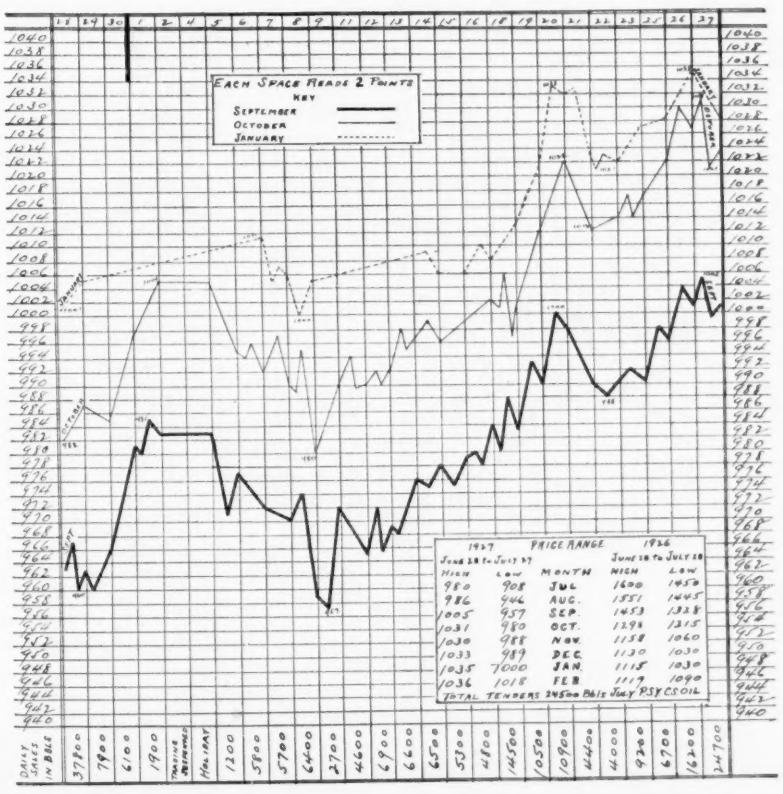
July 27, 1927

Census report, issued July 13th. showed June consumption refined oil 295,000 bbls., little more than expected. Seed receipts were heavier than expected also. There will probably be 30,000 to 50,000 tons more received this season, which will make total receipts, in round figures, 6,400,000 tons. Total consumption refined oil, for eleven months of this season was 46,000 bbls. less than same period last season. The production has been much larger, resulting in a very heavy "visible" and probably heaviest carryover, August 1st, on record. Even with this big production and lesser consumption, there has been no pressure on the market recently, but the reverse, and prices ruling at present are ½c to ¾c per lb over the lowest prices of last several months. This tight situation is undoubtedly brought about by, reportedly, Southern's carrying over about half of the visible supply and the eagerness with which some buyers have purchased requirements recently, having overstayed market, thinking that lower prices would prevail from the heavy production, and now being forced to secure supplies until new crop moves.

July tenders were very heavy, but absorbed without trouble, and there will be some August Oil tendered tomorrow, but these tenders will also probably find ready acceptance.

The crop situation is very favorable, from all reports, but everyone is deathly afraid of insect damage, and, should same materialize, it will be a bullish argument. On the other hand, present outlook for the crop, in connection with the large carryover, must be construed somewhat bearish on cotton oil. How these conflicting conditions will offset each other remains to be seen.

There has been quite some trading in new crop crude, October, November, December, those refiners purchasing same having sold December January deliveries as hedges in the market here. As we go through the summer, wide fluctuations in "future" markets can be expected, due to the exceedingly heavy interests on both sides. The tight situation now prevailing should last three or four weeks yet, but, after then, unless crop situation changes materially, lower prices should prevail, even should there be further immediate advance.



[The Industry's Finances]

UNION CARBIDE & CARBON EARNINGS OFF

Second Quarter Shows $1.82 a Share, Against $2.01 for Same Quarter Last Year—Six Months Earnings Higher.

Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. and subsidiaries report for quarter ended June 30, 1927, net profit of $4,862,523 after interest, taxes, depreciation and preferred dividends of subsidiaries, equivalent to $1.82 a share earned on 2,659,733 shares of no par stock. This compares with $5,346,329 or $2.01 a share in preceding quarter and $4,249,986 or $1.59 a share in second quarter of 1926.

Net profit for first six months of 1927 was $10,208,852 after above charges, equal t o$3.83 a share, compared with $10,031,981 or $3.77 a share in first half of previous year.

Consolidated income account for quarter ended June 30, 1927, compares as follows:

	1927	1926
Net after Fed. taxes	$7,077,033	$6,426,784
Int & sub pfd divs	298,724	304,671
Depreciation, etc.	*1,915,786	1,872,127
Net profit	$4,862,523	$4,249,986

Six months ended June 30:

	1927	1926
Net aft Fed. taxes	$14,648,185	$14,541,345
Int & sub pfd divs.	598,487	711,112
Depreciation, etc.	*3,840,846	3,798,252
Net profit	$10,208,852	$10,031,981

*Estimated.

HERCULES EARNS $7.54

Hercules Powder Co. for six months ended June 30, 1927, reports net profit of $1,507,412 after depreciation and Federal taxes, equivalent after preferred dividends to $7.54 a share earned on 174,000 shares of common stock. This compares with $1,471,843 or $7.69 a share on 143,000 common shares outstanding in first six months of 1926.

Net profit for quarter ended June 30, 1927, was $806,601 after above charges, equal to $4.12 a share on 147,000 shares of common stock, comparing with $700,811 or $3.42 a share in preceding quarter and $804,435 or $4.33 a share on 143,000 shares in second quarter of previous year.

Income account for six months ended June 30, 1927, compares as follows:

	1927	1926
Gr. rects	$13,745,054	$12,959,737
*Net prof	1,507,412	1,471,843
Pfd. divs	398,024	372,166
Surplus	$1,109,388	$1,099,677

*After depreciation, Federal taxes etc.

Consolidated balance sheet of Hercules Powder Co. as of June 30, 1927, compares as follows:

ASSETS

	1927	1926
Pr & plant	$27,451,473	$26,761,837
Cash	1,279,094	1,808,999
Accts rec	4,902,030	4,115,294
Loans	.....	175,000
Investmts	1,045,006	2,145,626
Lib. bonds	3,403,898	3,933,158
Mat. & sup	3,747,050	3,022,200
Fin. prod	2,562,478	2,280,898
Def. chgs	143,429	111,986
Total	$44,534,458	$44,354,998

LIABILITIES

Pfd. stock	$11,424,100	$10,704,100
Com stock	14,700,000	14,300,000
Aetna bds	.....	3,059,075
Accts pay.	480,888	395,802
Divs. pay	99,960	93,661
Def. cred	179,940	18,593
Fed. tax	509,717	507,062
Reserves	5,725,408	4,948,038
Surplus	11,414,445	10,328,667
Total	$44,534,458	$44,354,998

Establishment of a laboratory is being planned by the Gillican-Chipley Co., of New Orleans, for the study of naval stores products. Dr. A. R. Hitch will be in charge.

[Foreign Exchange]

	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling)	4.866	4.855
France (franc)	.193	.039
Italy (lira)	.193	.054
Belgium (franc)	.198	.139
Czechoslovakia (crown) per 100	20.30	2.96
Denmark (krone)	.268	.268
Germany (mark)	.238	.238
Holland (florin)	.402	.401
Poland (zloty)	.193	.112
Norway (krone)	.258	.258
Spain (peseta)	.193	.170
Sweden (krome)	.268	.268
Switzerland (franc)	.193	.193
Argentina (peso)	.414	.425
Brazil (milreis)	.324	.118
Japan (yen)	.499	.475
India (rupee)	.485	.361
China (Silver dollar, Hongkong)	.789	.487
(Tael—Peking, silver)	1.146	.655
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1.986	.612

TEXAS SULFUR PLANS

Texas Gulf Sulphur Co· is not expected to declare extra dividends at the August meeting, owing to the fact that earnings are being expended largely for development of sulfur deposits. There are rumors, however, that the regular rate will be increased to $5. a share in November. In the first quarter, the company's net income was equivalent to $1.12 a share on the outstanding capital stock, the second quarter was more favorable and earnings of $1.28 a share were reported, bringing the earnings for the first half to $2.41 a share. The final half of the year is generally more productive of revenue and total earnings of around $5.50 a share for the full year may be reasonably anticipated.

Current earnings are reported to be running at the annual rates of approximately $6 a share, which would provide an adequate surplus over and above a regular dividend rate of $1.25 a share quarterly, in the event that this anticipated increase in the dividend receives the favorable consideration of the board later in the year.

NEWPORT BOND ISSUE

Newport Chemical Works, Passaic, N. J., has filed a mortgage for $1,500,000 on its plant at Gregory ave. and River road. The papers were made out in favor of the Central Union Trust Co., of New York city, and Frederick J. Fuller, who are underwriting a $1,500,000 issue of bonds for the chemical company.

The bonds are of large denomination and mature on July 1, 1929, being designated as "first mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds." The issue was approved by the board of directors at its last meeting in New York.

Other property which is also mortgaged are plants at Milwaukee, Pensacola and Baldwin County, Alabama.

Atlas Powder Co.'s report for six months ended June 30, shows net income of $952,670 after charges, depreciation and taxes, equivalent after dividends on 6% preferred stock, to $2.61 a share earned on 261,438 no par shares of common. This compares with $1,113,906 or $3.22 a share in first half of 1926.

Dividend of 5 per cent has just been declared by Bradford Dyers Association. The dividend remains unchanged, 5 per cent having been paid in a previous declaration.

[Stocks & Bonds]

	1926 High	1926 Low	1927 High	1927 Low	Current Bid	Current Asked	Ann. Div.
*Air Reduction	146¾	107½	199⅛	134½	195⅛	196	6
*Allied Chem.	148⅞	106	161⅞	131	158½	159	6
*Allied Chem. pfd.	122¾	118¾	124½	120	12½	124	7
Am. Ag. Chem.	34⅜	9	14¾	8⅛	13	13¼	2%
*Am. Ag. Chem. pfd.	96½	35⅝	51¾	28¼	42½	43½	
*Am. Can.	63½	38⅞	61¾	43⅝	60⅝	60⅞	2
*Am. Can. pfd.	130⅛	121	138	126	132	137	7
*Am. Cyan, "A"	46	36⅞	40	32	29	32	90c
*Am. Cyan. "B"	47	35¼	35	32	28	31	90c
*Am. Linseed	52⅞	25⅝	45	20¼	44	44½	
*Am. Linseed pfd.	87	68¾	74	46¾	71	71½	7
*Am. Metals	57⅜	42¼	46¾	38	44½	45	3
*Am. Metals pfd.	120	113½	112	107	108	110	7
Am. Rayon Prod.	35¾	29¾	16	3½	14⅝	15	
*Am. Smelting	152	109⅝	172¼	132⅝	170¼	170½	8
*Am. Smelting pfd.	122⅜	112⅞	130½	119¼	129	130	7
***Am. Zinc**	**12⅛**	**5½**	**10¼**	**7**	**7**	**8**	
***Am. Zinc pfd.**	**54½**	**20**	51¼	39	**41½**	**42**	
Anglo Chil. Nitrate	101	**97½**	**100⅛**	**95¼**	**95¼**	...	
***Archer-Dan-Mid.**	**34⅞**	**36**	42	**38**	**39½**	**40¼**	**3**
***Archer-Dan-Mid, pfd.**	108	100	108	106	**107½**	**110**	**7**
***Armour Del pfd.**	**97⅞**	**90¼**	**96⅛**	**86**	84⅝	85	7
***Atlas Powder**	**64**	**54**	**65**	**56½**	**65**	**66**	**4**
***Atlas Powder pfd.**	**97⅞**	**96**	**105**	**98**	**105½**	...	**6**
*Brooklyn Un Gas	98	68	136	89⅞	133	135	5%
*By-Products Co.	93	53	92½	66	71	71¾	2
*By-Products Co., pfd.	...	...	115	105	110	114	9
*Calla L & Z	2⅝	1½	2⅝	1¼	1⅝	1⅞	2
Canad. Ind.	20	16¼	27	14	26	26⅝	
Canad. Salt	145	131	115	105	105	115	1
Casein Co.	...	...	191	149	183	189	6
Celluloid Corp.	26	16	61	16	55	60	
Celluloid Corp. pfd.	8	55	110	63	109	109½	
*Certainteed Prod.	49½	36⅛	55¾	42	51¾	52¼	4
Charcoal Iron	**33½**	**24**	**20**	**8**	**10**	**20**	
Chesebro Mfg. Co.	**78**	**65**	**105**	**73**	**103**	**103¼**	
Clark Co. Fred	**5**	**2¾**	**4**	**2**	**2½**	**4**	
Cleve Cliff Iron	**75**	**69½**	**86**	**69**	**85**	**85½**	
*Columb Carbon	70¾	55⅝	85½	66⅞	73	75	4
*Com. Sol B	237	118¼	384	223	367	370	8
*Cont. Can	92½	70	77½	58¾	76¾	77	5
***Cont. Can pfd.**	**126**	**117½**	**127**	**120**	**123½**	**126**	**7**
*Corn Prod.	51¾	35⅝	63⅛	46⅞	55⅝	55¾	3
*Corn Prod. pfd.	130¼	122½	132¼	128	132	132½	7
*Davison Chem.	46¾	27½	34½	26½	30½	31	
*Davison Chem., pfd.	...	...	43½	43	43½	43½	7
*Devoe & Rayn A	104⅛	31	42⅝	37	37¾	39	2.40
*Devoe & Rayn 1st pfd.	105	40	110	101	107	109	7
*DuPont deb.	110¼	100¾	112⅛	105½	112	112⅛	6
*DuPont de Nem.	181½	157	299	168	292½	293	9½%
*Eastman Kodak	136¾	106⅝	173½	126¼	169	171	8
*Freeport Texas	36	19⅝	77⅞	34	75¼	75½	4¼%
*Gen. Asphalt	94¼	50	96¾	72½	76	76½	
*Gen Asphalt pfd.	130	94⅞	144⅞	113	114	116½	5
*Glidden	25¾	15⅜	22	14½	15	15¼	
*Gold Dust	56½	41½	59⅜	42	58¼	58½	
Grasselli	145	120	130	125	125	130	8
Grasselli, pfd.	103½	102	103	160	101	103	6
Hercules Powd. pfd.	115	110	119	115	118	121	7
*Household Prod.	48⅜	40	60½	43¼	59½	59⅞	3½
Industrial Rayon	19⅞	10½	8½	4⅛	6¾	7	
*Int Agr.	26¼	9⅛	10⅞	6⅛	9½	10	
*Intl. Agr. pfd.	95	57	65	33	42	45	
*Intl. Nickel	46¼	32⅜	75	38½	66	66¼	2
Intl. Salt	84⅛	61½	72	65	69	70	6
MacAnd & Forbes	46¼	40	43½	40	42	43	
*Mathieson Alk.	106⅛	62½	124¾	82	117½	119	4
*Mathieson Alk. pfd.	105	100	112	103	106	109	7
Merck & Co.	78	57	86	65	72	75	4
Merrimac	83	72	80	73	75	80	10
***Natl. Dist.**	**34**	**12½**	**51⅜**	**17**	44	44½	
***Natl. Dist. pfd.**	**73½**	**57**	69¾	43½	57	59½	
***Natl. Lead**	**181**	**138**	**200**	**160**	**194**	**195**	**10½**
***Natl. Lead pfd. "A"**	**120**	116	135	117¼	**132**	**133**	**7**
N. J. Zinc	**214½**	**180**	206	**202**	**203**	**206**	
*Owens Bottle	**99¾**	**53¾**	84½	75⅛	77½	78	5
Penn Salt	91	71	**77**	**74**	**76**	**77**	**5**
*Peoples Gas Chi	131	117	150½	126	147½	148¾	8
Proc. & Gam.	**163**	**142½**	159	**157**	**159**	...	
Royal Bak Pdr.	213	**190**	**240**	**161**	**225**	**235**	**8**
Royal Bak Pdr. pfd.	**105½**	**102**	**105**	**99**	**103**	**105**	**6**
*Sherwin-William	108	108¼	110	105⅞	106	106¼	
*St. Joseph Lead	48½	36⅜	43⅞	36	40¾	41	3
Silica Gel.	22¾	11⅞	19	13⅛	15	...	
Swan & Finch pfd.	...	...	30	20	20	30	
*Swift & Co.	110	110	120¼	116	116¾	117	8
*Tenn C & C	16	10⅞	13¼	8⅛	8⅞	9	50c
*Texas Gulf & S	142	119½	175½	173	175	175½	10
*Union Carbide	100¾	78	144½	98¾	143⅝	144	6
*United Dye pfd.	58	58	49	38¼	36¼	38¼	7
Un Gas Imp.	144½	84⅛	113	106	109¾	112	
*U. S. Gypsum	166	126	110	107	107½	110	
*U. S. Ind. Al.	84½	45⅜	89	69	81½	81⅝	
*U. S. Ind. Al pfd.	114⅞	90¼	110¼	107¼	109	110½	7
*Va Car 6% w i	69	31⅝	36¾	26⅛	36	36½	6

CERTAIN-TEED OPTION

Certain-Teed net earnings for the first six months of 1927 were $1,125,572 after all charges, taxes, etc., equivalent after first and second preferred dividends to $2.89 a share on the common. This was 89c a share over the dividend requirements for that period on the common stock of $2 a share. They compare with $1,120,419, or $2.84 a share in the corresponding period a year ago. With the best period of the year ahead—the last six months of Certain-teed's year are ordinarily the most profitable—present indications are that earnings for the full year will be in excess of those for 1926 when record profits of $6.02 a share were earned on the 307,000 shares of common stock outstanding.

Remarks of President Brown, accompanying the semi-annual report of the company, disclose the fact that the tentative negotiations which the company has ben carrying on during recent months looking toward the merging with other companies manufacturing kindred lines of products, have been discontinued. It had been the intention of the management to take care of these expansion plans by the issuing of additional common shares and for this purpose an option was given to bankers of the company to purchase 93,000 shares of new common stock. It expired on Aug. 1, last, and the company canceled the option.

CELLULOID ASSETS

Celluloid Corp. shows current assets of $5,329,262 and current liabilities of $622,847. Total assets were $12,043,164 and reserved surplus $600,000.

Assets: Cash $1,072,950, marketable securities $476,434, notes and accounts receivable $919,147, inventories $2,860,732, other assets $53,805, new plant cash reserve $2,500,000, real estate, plant and equipment, less depreciation $4,043,880 patents $1, prepaid expenses and charges $116,215, total $12,043,164.

Liabilities: Notes payable $200,000, accounts payable and accrued liabilities $334,609, federal tax reserve $88,238, reserve for repairs, contingencies, etc., $237,735, reconstruction reserve $1,000,000, reserved surplus $600,000, first preferred participating stock represented by 23,882 no par shares $2,388,275, 7% preferred stock represented by 24,551 no par shares $2,455,100, common stock represented by 195,419 no par shares $4,739,207, total $12,043,164.

[Industrial Chemicals]

SHARP REDUCTION ANNOUNCED IN METHYL ALCOHOL

Synthetic Producers Cut 13c Gallon—Wood Distillers Follow—Good Business Likely—Ammonium Chloride Strong—Lacquer Solvents Weak—Denatured Alcohol Quiet—Antimony Chloride Strong—Lacquer Solvents Weak—Denatured Alcohol Quiet—Antimony Lower.

Advanced
No advances

Declined
Antimony metal ½c lb.
Camphor 5c lb.
Methanol 13c gallon

	Trend of the Market					
	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acetic Acid, Glacial, c-l ... lb.	.11⅞	.11⅞	.11⅞	.11½	.19½	...
Sulphuric Acid, Tanks 66 deg. ton	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	55.00	20.00
Amm. Sulfate c-l N Y .100 lbs.	2.30	2.20	2.40	2.40	7.50	2.65
Bleaching Powder, c-l .100 lbs.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	9.50	1.50
Copper Sulfate c-l N Y..100 lbs.	5.00	4.95	4.95	4.90	20.00	4.60
Potash Caustic c-l Imp. .... lb.	.07⅛	07⅛	.07⅛	.07⅛	.87	.08
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. c-l ..100 lbs.	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	3.50	.60
Caustic Soda 76 p.c. c-l 100 lbs.	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	9.50	1.42
Potassium Bichromate ..... lb.	.08¼	.08¼	.08¼	.08¼	4.65	.06
Sodium Prussiate ..... lb.	.12	.12	.12	.10	1.25	.18
Average	3.036	3.014	3.034	3.027	10.79	2.99

Current Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, Pages 206-210

Another sharp cut in methanol prices, was the surprising feature of the heavy chemical market this week. The decline amounted to 13c gallon and originated from synthetic sources. When this material was first placed on the market, it was priced merely to meet the quotations of importers of foreign material and now that domestic plants are stabilized and production fairly well outlined, the new level is easily effected. Makers of the wood distill material, quickly followed this procedure and as a result, methanol is at its lowest ebb for many years past. A reflection in the form of heavy business is foreseen by this act as buyers will probably take advantage of the close proximity of its price to denatured alcohol and use it in cutting shellac.

Copper sulfate retains its consistent strength, producers are still behind in filling orders and the heavy call to combat fungus growth will continue through the summer. Ammonium chloride was reported as weakening, but domestic makers are firm in their quotations and the supposed weakness was caused by some importers who sold their supplies below the market in effort to dispose of them. A decline has been intimated in ethyl acetate, although producers declare that the schedule is held firmly and the market is in much better condition than butyl acetate, which is being cut in some quarters. Amyl acetate has been on a soft basis for some time and the prices have eased downward accordingly. Despite the high corn market, butyl alcohol is unchanged for the month. Denatured alcohol remains quiet and the regular monthly advances are its only changes. Glycerin continues dull but some buyers are accumulating stocks with the trust of severe climatic conditions this winter. With this hoarding, a temporary advance will probably occur between now and the Fall. Copper carbonate meets a spirited call from platers throughout the East. Antimony is again lower in price while tin salts and lead derivatives are unchanged.

Master Cotton Spinners Federation, Manchester, England, has recommended that mills spinning American cotton close for an extra week before Sept. 10. At least 75% of the members of the Federation must vote favorably on the proposition to carry it.

LONDON CHEMICALS

London, July 27 (By Mail)—Trade in industrial chemicals continues quiet, but the general tone is fairly firm without any special features.

Carbolic Acid crystals are quite firm and a fair amount of business is passing at the unchanged rate of 8¼d per pound f.o.b. for large lots in drusm and overcasks.

Cresylic Acid 97/99 per cent American specification is firm and active at 2s10d per gallon f.o.b. drums extra.

Tartaric Acid of continental make is slow of sale at 1s 3½ to 1s 4d less 5%.

Citric Acid crystals are unusually quiet and a disappointing market. B P quality of foreign make can be had at 1s 7½d to 1s 8d less 5 per cent and to arrive in forward contract 1s 8½d cif less 5 per cent.

Bromides are steady, English makes offering at about 2d to 3d per pound above the continental current quotations which are as follows: Ammonium 2s1d per pound; Potassium 1s9d per pound gran. 1s8½d per pound; Sodium 1s10½d to 1s 11d per pound; for full wholesale quantities, cif.

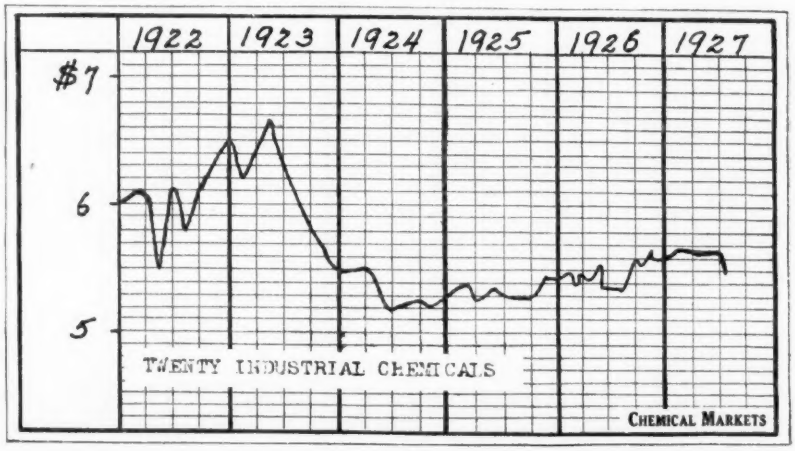
Salicylates are marking time but at the present level of prices a fair business is passing, especially in aspirin of British make. Acid Salicylic 1s3d to 1s3½d per pound; Acetic Salicylate of Soda 2s4d to 2s4½d; Salicylate of Soda cryst 1s 9½d; Salol 2s3½d per pound.

Thymol 10s3d per pound.

Potassium permanganate 6½d per pound.

Acetone quiet but steady at £58 to £60 per ton in drums.

Members of Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers Association are urged by S. W. Wilbur, president, to adhere to the rules of the association, saying that mills should be a unit in supporting them.



Cellosolve

The Odorless Lacquer Solvent

IN CONTINUATION of its program involving the production of synthetic aliphatic organic chemicals, the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation is pleased to announce that Cellosolve (Ethylene glycol mono ethyl ether) is now available in tank car quantities and at reasonable prices.

Cellosolve is practically odorless. This property is of great importance, as it makes possible for the first time the production of lacquers that can be applied without discomfort and retain no unpleasant residual odor. This absence of odor makes Cellosolve particularly adaptable to the manufacture of lacquers intended for interior use, the coating of leather and the enameling of refrigerator interiors.

Cellosolve is the most powerful nitrocellulose solvent commercially available. Its boiling point is 134° C., but its rate of evaporation closely corresponds to that of solvents having boiling ranges of 140° to 155° C. These two factors make it possible to formulate excellent spray lacquers that require an amount of Cellosolve considerably less than is customary with the usual solvents.

Cellosolve is a pure product. Its boiling range therefore is unusually narrow. It blends freely with practically all other solvents and is itself an excellent solvent for gums, oils and waxes. It contains no ester group and the production of acidity through hydrolysis is therefore impossible.

Cellosolve is a new type of solvent. It is different in character and properties from other lacquer solvents, but when properly used it makes possible the production of superior lacquers at lower costs.

Address our technical department for details.

CARBIDE AND CARBON CHEMICALS CORPORATION
30 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

Unit of Union Carbide UCC *and Carbon Corporation*

[Crudes & Intermediates]

INTERMEDIATES MOVING IN GOOD TONNAGE

Entire Field Shows Lively Attitude—Diethyl Phthalate Strong and In Demand—Slight Advances Looked For—Light Oils Unchanged—Benzene Price Subject To Cutting—Ortho-Toluidine Firm.

Advanced No Advances. Declined no declines

		Trend of the Market					
		Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Benzene, pure tanks wks.	gal.	.22	.23	.23	.25	1.10	.25
Naphthalene flake	lb.	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½	.16	.03
Phenol Spot	lb.	.19	.17	.17	.18	1.50	.08
Toluene tanks wks	ga	35	35	3[illegible]			
Aniline Oil lc-l		**.15**	**.15**	**.15**	**.15**	**1.40**	**.10½**
[illegible] naphthylamine	lb	.35	.35	.35	.35	1.25	—
Benzaldehyde	lb	.70	70	70	70	—	—
Beta-naphthol bbls	lb	.24	24	24	24	1 50	.08
Dimethylaniline c-l		.32	.32	.32	.30	1.30	
Paranitroaniline bbls.	lb	.52	.52	.52	.45	1.58	.18
Average		0.309	0.308	0.308	0.302		

Current Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, Pages 206-210

Beyond the recent reduction in the price of phenol, there is nothing to feature the intermediate market at this time. While actual figures have not been obtained, from current business and surface indications, producers of this material will doubtlessly enjoy a heavier tonnage of business than that for some years past. The ever increasing favor for synthetic resins is in an important way responsible for it. This condition is not only confined to the phenol market, but a survey of the producers of intermediate products, reveal that the business transacted during the first seven months, far surpasses that of the corresponding period last year. Better conditions in the dyestuffs field during the last month, have resulted in an increased demand for the general line of intermediates. Diethyl phthalate and dibutyl phthalate continue in very heavy demand, and show no signs of receding from their strong positions. Nitro benzine and ortho-toluidine are similarly strong and a fair call is noted for para-nitrophenol and paranitrotoluene. Prices throughout the line are fairly well stabilized but an advance is foreseen in some items, when the contracting period arrives. Products derived from methyl alcohol, however, should fall off a few points, due to lower production costs. Beta naphthol is unchanged both as to price and position and para-nitraniline possesses a very strong character.

Light oil derivatives are practically unchanged and there are no indications of any radical occurrence in the market for some time. Benzene, solvent naphtha and xylene are subjected to severe price cutting and price quotations are merely nominal as business may be done under the established market figures. Toluene remain in a very tight position with consumers calling for supplies.

Output of by-product coke for June amounted to 3,598,000 tons. The daily rate of 119,993 tons showed a decrease under the daily rate of 122,-322 tons for the preceding month. There were 77 active plants producing at the rate of slightly more than 82% of their capacity. The June output of bee hive coke was 577,000 tons, a decline of 53,000 tons below the figure for the previous months. Six million and seventy-nine thousand tons of coal were consumed during the month of June in by-product and bee hive ovens.

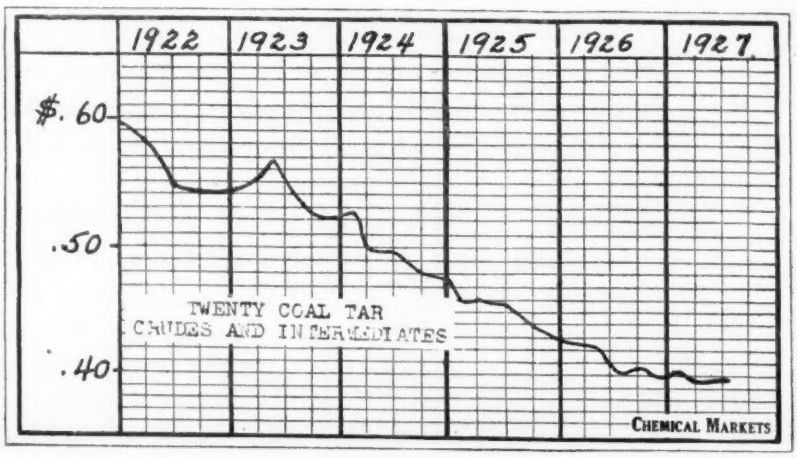
GERMAN BENZOL

Benzol Cartel of Bochum, controlling 90 per cent of local production, states in its annual report that coke output stimulated by the British coal strike declared May 1, 1926, permitted it to make a record production reacted in 1925 with an output of 235,000 metric tons. At the end of 1926, the Benzol Cartel also concluded a delivery contract with the German-Russian Naptha syndicate involving purchases of gasoline from Russia for a period of years.

Kohlenveredlung A. G., of Berlin, belonging to Allgemeine Elektricitaets Gesellschaft, operating a newly erected lignite distillation plant on the Edderitz pit of "Grube Leopold" has begun building a mass-production distillation and tar-refining unit on the "Minna Anna" pit (lignite) with a proposed consumption capacity of 1,000 tons tar daily. Kohleveredlung owns all shares of "Schwelwerke Minna Anna A.G." (1,500,000 marks). "Kohlveredlung" was founded on Oct. 12, 1926.

Ciba Co., Inc., has announced two additions to its Neolan series of dyestuffs. Neolan Dark Green B is especially recommended for the production of fast shades on wool and for the manufacture of leather and lakes and Neolan Orange G, which is distinguished from the older brand Neolan Orange R by its yellower shade and better fastness to milling, while maintaining the same high degree of fastness to light and levelling properties.

Beehive furnace coke continues to be offered at low prices at Cleveland some distress lots going as low as $2.65, Connellsville ovens. Operators indicate great willingness to quote $3.25 on third quarter contracts.



DU PONT

ANILINE
and
NITROBENZENE
(Oil of Mirbane)

Skill acquired by the production of many millions of pounds of ANILINE and NITROBENZENE in the past decade is responsible for strict product UNIFORMITY

Diligent research by Du Pont Chemical Enginers during that time has yielded such important improvements in quality as to establishing new standards of PURITY.

When you purchase DU PONT ANILINE and NITROBENZENE you obtain chemicals of unsurpassed purity that does not vary from one shipment to the next. You have this assurance whether you buy in drums or in tank cars. May we submit samples for comparison?

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[Oils and Fats]

COTTONSEED OIL UP ON BULLISH COTTON REPORT

Refined Oil Makes Sharp Advance—Sales This Week Also Show Great Increase—Chinawood Oil Firmer Here and On Coast—Linseed Up on Higher Replacements—Olive Oil Unchanged—English Rapeseed Lower—Cod and Menhaden Oils Moving Well.

Advanced

Cottonseed Oil, PSY, spot, 0.40c lb.
Cottonseed Oil, crude, all pos., ¼c lb.
Lard Oil, edible prime, ¼c lb.
Linseed Oil, spot, 0.3c lb.

Declined

Neatsfoot Oil, extra, spot, ¼c lb.
Rapeseed Oil, English, spot, 3c gal.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Lard No. 1 .....gal.	.78¾	.73½	.73½	.85¾	2.90	.92
Neatsfoot 20 deg. ct. .....gal.	1.24¼	1.24¼	1.24¼	1.31¼	8.45	.95
Red Oil distilled .....lb.	.09	.09	.09	.10	.17	.07
Stearic Acid T. P. .....lb.	.13¼	.13¼	.13¼	.16½	.38	.12
Coconut Ceylon tanks .....lb.	.08¼	.08¼	.08¼	.09¾	.40	.14
Cottonseed, crude tanks .....lb.	.08½	.08	.08	.12½	.25	.08
Linseed crude c-l bbls ....gal.	.81	.81	.84¾	.92	1.85	.57
Olive, denatured .....gal.	1.63	1.68	1.68	1.25	4.60	1.05
Peanut refined .....lb.	.15½	.15½	.15½	.16½	.30	.08
Soya Beans bbls. .....lb.	.12	.12	.12	.13.	.19¼	.07
Average	4.882	4.885	4.888	4.70	5.92	1.50

Current Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, Page 212

A sharp upward movement in all positions of refined cottonseed oil featured activity in the oil market early this week. The market advanced more than ¾c lb. overnight on the strength of the bullish Government cotton report. A marked increase in sales volume also followed the receipt of the figures with sales of 52,000 barrels on Monday and 51,700 barrels on Tuesday. Crude oil in all positions was correspondingly higher. Factors here look to a recession before the Fall season.

Other important oils had a better tone also. Chinawood is firmer on reports of no shipments out of China during the month of August. The price did not advance either on spot or on the Coast but the market has strengthened considerably and importers are holding firm at the quoted levels. Based on the higher seed market, spot linseed oil advanced several points over the week end. What business there was, has been killed off by the advance in price and a recession would not be surprising. Olive oil is in much the some position as has been the case for some months past. Buyers are reluctant to pay the current prices for denatured oil and are buying only their immediate requirements as needed. Foreign markets for both denatured oil and foots are holding up in spite of the routine interest. Coconut oil is dull and gives no indications of a revival at this time. Prices are steady at the quoted levels in spot and on the Coast. Fish oils have been moving briskly since the beginning of the month and sellers are having no trouble in getting the asking price.

Business on animal oils and fats is still dull with prices in general holding up fairly well. There has been some activity in neatsfoot oil. Red oil and stearic acid are steadier following the declines of the past two months and sellers report a good inquiry on both. Rapeseed and soya bean oils are rather quiet, with a reduction noted in English rapeseed on spot. Perilla oil is neglected in all directions.

The du Pont Co. has learned that there are other concerns in various parts ot the country who are using the name Duco in advertising, while not handling this product, and has stated that it will proceed legally against all such firms.

PROCTER & GAMBLE NET

Procter & Gamble Co. reports for year ended June 30, net profit of $15,004,975 after all charges, equivalent after allowing for 8% and 6% preferred dividend requirements to $11.38 a share (par $20) earned on 1,250,000 shares of common stock. This compares with $12,241,753, or $9.17 a share, in previous year. Sales amounted to $191,776,987, compared with $189,313.559 in previous fiscal year. Balance sheet of Procter & Gamble Co. as of June 30, 1924, compares as follows:

ASSETS

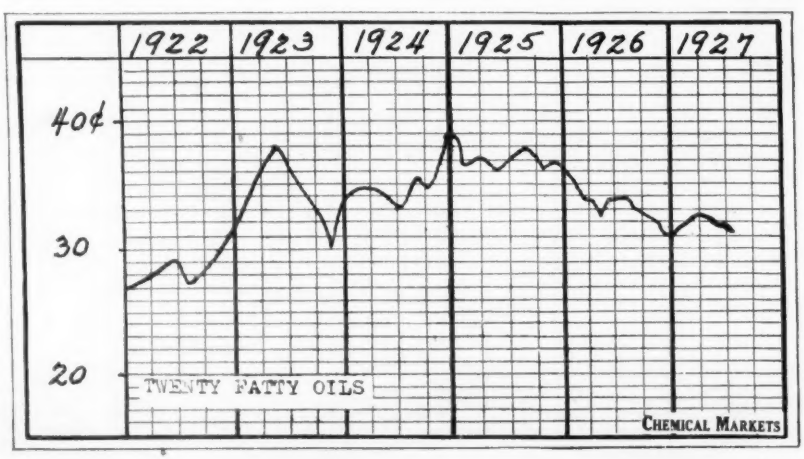
	1927	1926
Land, bldgs., equip. etc.	$45,372,221	$42,113,600
Goodwill, pat's. lic's., etc.	2,883,055	2,883,055
Cash	4,505,063	2,239,394
Marketable securities .	1,070,097	1,259,643
Notes, accounts receivable	18,146,097	11,631,405
Loans against securities	6,557,807	4,795,068
Inventories	30,883,089	35,626,695
Total	$109,417,754	$100,548,860

LIABILITIES

Preferred stocks	$12,181,100	$12,181,100
Common stock	25,000,000	25,000,000
Reserve for depr. etc.	24,529,505	22,295,118
Accounts payable	8,799,030	5,771,856
Profit and loss, surplus	38,908,119	35,300,786
Total	$109,417,754	$100,548,860

Questionnaires have been sent to linseed oil manufacturers by the Tariff Commission in connection with the new linseed oil survey which is being made by the Commission. It is expected that costs will be collected in Holland, England and this country. The investigation will take several months to complete. Field work will begin shortly after July 1 when the new appropriation becomes available.

Providence plant of Rumford Chemical Works, which has been in use for 50 years, will be transferred to Rumford, where a new building and some new equipment will be ready in the near future. The new building is estimated to cost $300,000.



MURIATIC ACID
(HYDROCHLORIC ACID)

General Chemical Company is a principal producer of

SULPHURIC ACID

CHEMICALLY PURE ACIDS AND AMMONIA

SODIUM SULPHIDE (Chip Patented)

DISODIUM PHOSPHATE

TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE

SODIUM SILICATE

REAGENT CHEMICALS

INSECTICIDES & FUNGICIDES

In tank cars, or carboys—delivery, of course, takes the form your storage facilities dictate. But in giving your preference to General Chemical Company acid you do so for good reasons. Delivery is always from stocks on hand, of acid whose quality and uniformity is a trade standard. Your inquiry at the nearest Company office will receive prompt attention.

Have you the handy reference catalog of General Chemical Company products? Let us send a copy for your use.

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40 RECTOR ST., NEW YORK

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PROVIDENCE · SAN FRANCISCO · ST. LOUIS

THE NICHOLS CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

[Agricultural Chemicals]

HEAVY SALES FEATURE CALCIUM ARSENATE MARKET

Boll Weevil Menace More Hazardous—Nitrate of Soda Quiet—Ample Supplies On Hand—Sulfate of Ammonia Stronger—Potash Salts Move Freely—Phosphates Unchanged—Fish Scrap High.

Advanced
Ammonium sulfate 10c 100 lbs.

Declined
Nitrate of Soda 5c 100 lbs.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acid Sulfuric 66° .....ton	$15.00	$15.00	$15.00	$15.00	$55.00	$20.00
Amm. Sulfate .....100 lbs.	2.30	2.20	2.40	2.40	1.75	2.07
Arsenic .....100 lbs.	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.50	18.00	4.00
Copper Sulfate c-l .....100 lbs.	5.00	4.95	4.95	4.85	20.00	4.60
Paris Green	.19	.19	.19	.19	.50	.11
Potash Muriate 80% .....ton	36.40	36.40	36.40	34.90	...	...
Potash Sulfate 90% .....ton	47.30	47.30	47.30	45.85	440.00	48.07
Phosphate Acid 16% .....ton	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	11.00	3.00
Phosphate Rock 68% .....ton	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.15	2.65	3.00
Sodium Nitrate .....100 lbs.	2.30	2.60	2.60	2.34	5.00	1.90
Average	12.515	12.550	12.550	12.218	10.350	13.84

Current Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, Pages 206-214

Influenced by the government cotton report, makers of calcium arsenate, anticipate a continued flow of the good volume of business now current. As the report indicates, the weevil hazard is the heaviest infestation since 1923 and three times as heavy as last year. Calcium arsenate distribution will show a vast increase over that of the last few years. Heavy sales are being made at the local distributing points and manufacturing bases are engaged in replacing supplies. The market for nitrate of soda continues quiet and failed to furnish any unusual interest among the buying trade. Spot supplies are easily procurable now and sufficient material is kept in transit to cover the very conservative demand. If any large orders are received, a shortage will be created, similar to that existant a few weeks ago. Sulfate of ammonia is in a stronger position and as all the large contracts have been entered over the year, the $2.20 100 lb. price has been withdrawn. Contract withdrawals are even for this time, trading in the open market is considered to be somewhat above normal. There has been very little export business this year as most dealers believe they can easily distribute stocks to domestic consumers and are consequently strong in their attitude toward foreign business. Potash salts are in free motion towards consuming interests and prices are unchanged excepting that on orders placed prior to September 1st, a 5 per cent discount will be allowed, whence a 4 per cent deduction will be permitted. Blood and tankage are high priced, owing to the utilizing of a good part of production for feeding purposes. Fish scrap is considerably higher. The poor fishing results are forcing sellers to be far behind in their commitments. Phosphates are stationary but comparatively strong. Paris green and bordeaux mixture are being sold in fair quantities locally. Nicotine and the remaining insecticides are in similar positions. Arsenic remains firm.

Boll weevils, which are present in greater number and doing more damage than in any year since 1923, constitute a serious menace to Georgia's cotton crop this season, according to the Georgia Cooperative Crop Reporting Service.

American Agricultural Chemical Co. has transferred its service bureau from Boston to New York.

NEW FERTILIZER MARKET

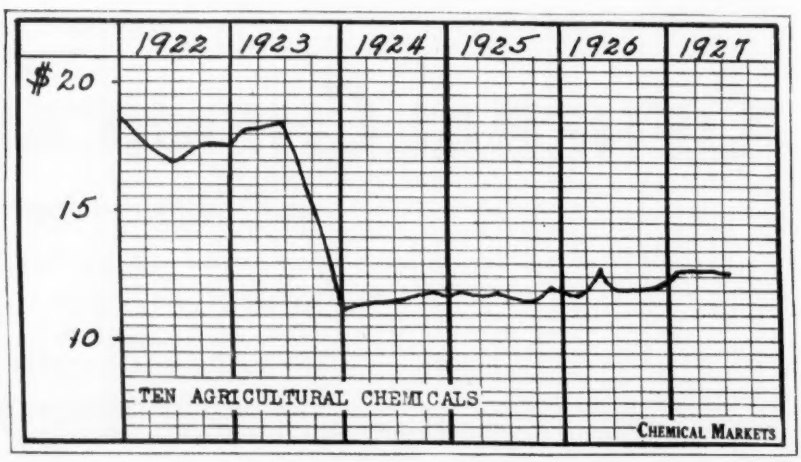
American Fertilizer Manufacturers have an opportunity to increase sales in South America through the owners of large agriculture estates, said C. C. Concannon, chief of the Chemical Division, Department of Commerce, addressing the National Fertilizer Association at White Sulphur Springs.

Reported depletion of the natural fertility of the soil in many of the larger agricultural areas of the Southern hemisphere through regular growth of the same crop will eventually require the use of artificial fertilizers and open up a vast market for the American industry, according to Mr. Concannon.

The limited amount of arable land in Japan and the intensive cultivation of sugar cane in the Dutch East Indies call for an ever increasing supply of artificial fertilizer and there is no reason why the United States should not share in this trade, Mr. Concannon said.

Montreal will celebrate in October the centenary of the birth of Marcelin Berthelot, French chemist who gave the world synthetic production of many hydrocarbons, natural fats and sugars. The Celebration will coincide with similar celebrations in France.

F. D. Brinkley, an Examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission has prepared a proposed report for the Commission in which he found that the commodity rates on fertilizer and fertilizer compounds, in carloads, from National Stock Yards (East St. Louis) Ill., to points in northeastern Texas are unreasonable and unduly prejudicial. Reparation was awarded. The proposed report is in the case of American Agricultural Chemical Co. against Abilene & Southern Railway Co.



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We Offer

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Ammonia, Anhydrous
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Ammonium Chloride
Barium Carbonate
Barium Chloride
Case Hardening Compounds
Copper Carbonate
Copper Sulphate
Cresylic Acid
Cyanide, Aero Brand
Cyanide, Copper
Cyanide, Potassium
Cyanide, Silver
Cyanide, Sodium
Cyanide, Zinc
Dicyandiamid
Diortho-Tolylguanidine
Diphenylguanidine
Formic Acid
Hydrocyanic Acid, Liquid
Lead Acetate
Ortho Toluidine
Potassium Carbonate
Potassium Prussiate, Red
Potassium Prussiate, Yellow
Sodium Prussiate, Yellow
Sodium Sulphide
Sulphocyanides
Sulphuric Acid
Thiocarbanilide
Thiourea
Urea
Xanthates, Sodium & Potassium
Zinc Dust, "Asarco" Brand
Zinc Sheets
Zinc Sulphate, "Asarco" Brand

American Cyanamid Co.

535 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY — AERO BRAND — PRODUCTS

[Industrial Raw Materials]

LOW TURPENTINE ENCOURAGES FORWARD BUYING

Export Demand Also Heavy—Shellac Holds Prevailing High Prices—Rosins Firmer—Varnish Gums Easing—Benzoin Gum Higher—Taning Materials Colorless—New Valonia Crop.

Advanced

Fish Scrap 50c unit
Gum Benzoin 5c lb.
Turpentine ½c gallon

Declined

Gum Damar Patavia 1c lb.
Gum Kauri 3c lb.
Japan Wax ¼c lb.
Myrobalans J2 50c ton
Rosin B,D,E,F,G, 55c 280 lbs.
Rosin I,K,M, 55c 280 lbs.
Rosin N 30c 280 lbs.
Rosin WG 95c 280 lbs.
Rosin WW 75c 280 lbs.
Valonia beards $8.00 ton
Valonia mixture $4.00 ton

Current Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, Page 214

Shellac continued to maintain its high market value and local business continued in an unchanged manner. Late cable reports from the primary bases, contradicted easier advices, which indicated its weakening position there, consequently causing a nervous market. The local turpentine market appears to be in a healthier state and at this time movement is proceeding in spacious dimensions. Buying interests are clearing the primary market of excess stocks and local buyers are absorbing their share. The continued low price of turpentine has created an excellent demand for export and for future buying. The former has eased off somewhat lately but is expected to revive shortly while the latter is very much in evidence. Rosin is firmer both here and in the South and advances were registered in both markets. Offerings have not been very heavy here but are balanced by the heavy withdrawal in the South; where a good portion of supplies are being used both for home consumption and speculation.

Varnish gums are still quiet and a few minor changes were made during the week, mostly declines, the only exception being the advance in benzoin gum. Egg albumen and egg yolk are in easier supply but no unusual interest has been shown by consumers. Waxes continue on the same basis. Tanning materials are practically unchanged and continue of a hand to mouth character. Outstanding among the group is valonia, new crop material is in transit and arrivals are quoted lower. It is too early, however, to ascertain the trades reaction. Cups are quoted for September-October arrival.

(*Special to* CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Savannah, Ga. August 6, 1927—Another ascending spurt was seen in the turpentine market this week but during the last few days, the market sagged and settled at 53½c gallon, revealing a net change of ¼c a gallon since last reported. A considerable portion of the daily receipts was sold on private terms and on a contract basis, leaving only a small amount of the offerings for spot buyers. The actual demand is termed as only fair but inquiries in the market are numerous and it is the general opinion that provided receipts are of ample size, the market will drop fractionally to meet these bids. The present low price of turpentine has created a splendid foreign demand and there is also heavy buying to secure future supplies. August contract deliveries were of substantial amounts this week and receipts were 5,545 barrels. Sales reported of only 733 barrels, (Private terms and contracts of 4,500 barrels), shipments of 8,900 barrels and present Savannah stock 23,194 barrels.

The rosin market was firm all week but to-day's quotations show declines of 10c on most grades but compared with last week's prices X and WW are about $1.00 higher and mediums and commons 25c@50c above. Top grades still command a premium and although fractional fluctuations are expected to continue prominently, the undertone is gradually strengthening. Speculators are quite active. Receipts of rosin, 17,648 barrels, sales reported of 8,514 barrels (private term sales and contract deliveries about 7,000 bbls), shipments 17,244 bbls and stocks to-day 92,590 barrels. Current prices are:—X $10.00; WW $9.85; WG $9.25; N, M, K, I, H, G, F, E, D, B, K $9.00.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Turpentine is slightly higher at 53½c gallon with an abundance of bids somewhat lower.. Rosin is fair at the following prices: X, WW $10.00; WG $9.40; N $9.15, M $9.05, K, I, H, G, F, E, D, B $8.85. Jacksonville stocks August 5th, turpentine 23,804 barrels, rosin 67,040 barrels.

NEW POTASH PLANS

German and French potash producers are uniting their interests, writes Trade Commissioner Daugherty, Berlin. He says:

Early in June the German and French potash syndicates formed in Brussels "Societe Anonyme Belge Comptoir des Sels de Potasse" to buy and sell potash, chemical products and fertilizers. Stocks capital amounts to 500 shares at 1,000 francs each, or 500,000 francs. The new company runs for 30 years. Another current report is in effect that the German and French potash syndicates have united their sales agencies in the "N. V. Vereinigte Kali my.," Amsterdam.

Kaliindustrie A. G., of Cassel (Winter-shall concern) controlling around 40 per cent of Germany's potash production, paid 12 per cent dividend on 1926 operations, a high rate that was made possible by a flourishing business in potash by-products.

Out of total Potash Syndicate sales in 1926, amounting to 1,099,873 metric tons K2O, of which 63 per cent was sold inland and 47 per cent abroad, Kaliindustrie supplied 425,602 tons, or 38.7 per cent of the total, against its alloted syndicate production quota of 39.4 per cent. Clear profits in 1926 amounted to 13,800,000 marks on a stock capital of 120,000,000 marks.

A specially prepared hard pitch is being used by a British firm in producing an acid resisting plastic cement stated to be successfully used in constructing chimneys, sewer pipes, culverts, storage tanks, etc. The process is patented in the United States and the erection of a factory is contemplated. Literature descriptive of the product "Prodorite" will be loaned to interested firms on request to the Chemical Division of Department of Commerce.

Permit to use 50,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas daily, yielding 75,000 pounds of carbon black, has been granted Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., of Boston, anl the company is building a carbon black plant at Pampas, Tex., costing $500,000.

Naval stores exports in June were valued at $4,657,103 compared with $4,156,368 for June of last year, according to the Department of Commerce.

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Prices Current

Heavy Chemicals, Coal-tar Products, Dye-and-tanstuffs, Colors and Pigments, Fillers and Sizes, Fertilizer and Insecticide Materials, Naval Stores, Fatty Oils, etc.

Chemical prices quoted herein are those of American manufacturers for goods, spot New York, f. o. b., or ex-store, for immediate shipment, unless otherwise specified. Industrial chemical products sold principally on a basis of f. o. b. works are specified as such. Quotations on imported chemicals are so designated. Resale stocks sufficient to be a factor in the market, are quoted in addition to makers' prices and are indicated as "second hands."

Oils and fats are quoted spot New York, or ex-dock. Quotations on products sold f. o. b. mills, or spot Pacific Coast are so designated.

Industrial raw materials are quoted spot New York, f. o. b., or ex-dock. Materials sold f. o. b. works or delivered at various sections of the country are so designated.

The range of prices given is not "bid and asked," but indicates quotations from different sellers, based on varying grades or quantities or both. Containers named are the original packages most commonly used in the New York market.

Chemicals

Acetaldehyde drs. lc-l wks	lb.	.24	.26
ACETANILID, tech 150 lb bbls	lb.	.20	.21
Acetic Anhydride			
92-95% 100 lb cbys	lb.	.29	.35
Acetone, CP, 700 lb drs c-l wks	lb	...	.12
Acetone Oil drs N. Y.	gal.	1.65	1.75
Acetyl Chloride, 100 lb cbys	lb.	.42	.45
ACID, Acetic, 28% 400 lb bbls c-l wks	100 lb.	...	3.38
Glacial bbls c-l wks	100 lb.	...	11.92
Benzoic, tech., 100 lb bbls	lb.	.57	.60
Boric crys., powd., 250 lb bbls	lb	.08½	.11
Carbolic 10% 50gal bbls		.25	.28
Chlorosulfonic 1500 lb drs wks	lb.	.15	.16
Chromotropic, 300 lb bbls	lb.	1.00	1.06
Citric, USP,cryst 230 lb bbls	lb.	.44	.55
Cleve's' 250 lb bbls	lb.	.95	.97
Cresylic, 95% dark drs NY	gal.	.57	.60
97-99% pale NY	gal.	.62	.65
Formic, 85% tech., 140 cbys	lb.	.11	.12
Gamma, 225 lb bbls wks	lb.	1.00	1.06
H 225 lb bbls wks	lb.	.57	.63
Hydrobromic, 48% com'l 155 lb cbys wks	lb.	.45	.48
Hydrocyanic wks cyl	lb.	.80	.90
HYDROFLUORIC, 30% 400 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.06
Hydrofluosilicic, 35% 450 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.11
LACTIC, 22% dark 500lb bbls	lb.	.05½	.06
44% light bbls	lb.	.13	.13¼
Laurent's 250 lb bbls	lb.	.52	.54
Metanilic, 250lb bbls	lb.	.60	.65
Mixed, Sulfuric-nitric			
Drums, wks	N Unit	.07¾	.08
Drums, wks	S Unit	.01	.01⅛
Monosulfuric FDelta 50 lb tins	lb.	...	.65
MURIATIC, 20° cbys wks 100 lb.		1.70	1.80
18° 120 lb cbys c-l wks	100 lb.	...	1.35
Naphthionic tech, 250 lb bbls	lb.	.55	.59
N & W 250 lb bbls	lb.	.95	.99
NITRIC 36° 135 lb Cbys c-l wks	100 lb.	...	5.00
40° cbys c l wks	100 lb.	...	6.00
Oxalic, 300 lb bbls wks N Y	lb.	.11	.11⅛
Phosphoric, 50% 150 lb cbys	lb.	.08	.08½
Syrupy USP, 70 lb drlms	lb	...	.16
Picramic, 300 lb bbls	lb.	...	.50
Pyrogallic tech 200 lb bbls	lb.	...	.86
Salicylic tech., 125 lb bbls	lb.	.27	.32
Sulfanilic, 250 lb bbls	lb.	.15	.16
SULFURIC, 66° 180 lb cbys lc-l wks	100 lb.	1.60	1.95
1,500 lb drums wks	100 lb.	...	1.20
60° 1,500 lb drums wks	100 lb.	...	1.10
Oleum 20 pe 1500 lb drums lc-l wks	100 lb.	...	1.50
Oleum 40%drs lc-l wks	net ton.	...	42.00
Tannic, tech., 300 lb bbls	lb.	.30	.40
Tartaric, USP, cryst powd 300 lb bbls	lb.	...	.37
Tobias, 250 lb bbls	lb.	...	.85
ALCOHOL, Butyl Normal 50gal drs wks c-l	lb.	...	.19¾
Drums lc-l wks	lb.	...	.21¼
Tank cars wks	lb.	...	.19¼
Diacetone, 50gal drs del	gal.	1.70	1.90
Ethel USP 190pf 50galbbls	gal.	...	3.70
Anhydrous, drums	gal.	.50	.55
ALCOHOL, Ethyl, Denatured No. 1 Complete denat 190pf 50 gal drums extra	gal.	...	.48½
No. 5 Complete denat 188pf 50 gal drums extra	gal.	...	.44
Tank cars	gal.	...	.42

Acetone — A good volume of distribution features this market and a very firm tone is shown from all quarters with the present level at 12c lb. f.o.b. works.

Acid Acetic — Is in good demand and the prevailing price of $3.38 100 lbs. is upheld without difficulty.

Acid Citric — Distribution is somewhat easier recently. The price is firmly held at 44c@55c lb. but a continued decrease in demand will result in lower values.

Acid Nitric — Regular business is in order with routine spot orders and usual contract deliveries. No new business has been seen recently and makers seem satisfied with the movement now current.

Acid Oxalic — Continues to move at a rapid pace at unchanged prices of 11c@11½c lb.

Acid Phosphoric — There is nothing to report other than an increase in demand following the late advance to 8c@8½c lb. for 50% solution.

Acid Tartaric — Business seems to have eased off locally and as makers have been favored with the bulk of business, importers are quoting considerably lower than the established price of 37c@39½c lb. Entries of foreign material have been good sized lately and outlook points toward lower figures.

Alcohol, Butyl — Despite the high corn market, makers of butyl alcohol, failed to change their prices, considering that the present level was a fair figure at 19¼c lb. in tank cars which is subject to a 2c lb. special discount.

Alcohol Denatured — The call continues quiet and the only features of the market are the scheduled monthly advances in price.

Ammonia — The sales peak for both anhydrous and aqua has prob-

ALCOHOL Isopropyl, refined	gal drs. gal.	1.00	1.25
Propyl nml., 50gal drs	lb.	...	1.00
Aldehyde Ammonia, 100gal drums	lb.	.80	.82
Alpha-Naphthol crude 300 lb bbls	lb	...	.65
Alpha-Naphthylamine, 350 lb bbls	lb.	.35	.37
ALUM, Ammonia, lump, 400 lb bbls wks lc-l	100 lb.	3.15	3.50
Chrome, 500 lb cks. wks	lb.	5.25	5.50
Potash, lump, 400 lb wks	100 lb.	3.50	3.75
Chrome, 500 lb casks wks	100 lb.	5.25	5.50
Soda Grd., 400 lb bbls wks	100 lb.	...	3.75
Aluminum metal, c-l NY	100 lb.	...	26.00
Chloride, anhyd 275 lb drs	lb.	.35	.40
Hydrate 96% light 90 lb bbls	lb.	.17	.18
Stearate, 100 lb bbls	lb.	.23	.24
SULFATE, Iron-free bags c-l wks	100 lb.	...	1.75
Com'l bags c-l wks	100 lb.	1.35	1.40
Aminoazobenzene, 110 lb kegs	lb.	...	1.15
AMMONIA, anhyd, 100 lb	lb.	.11	.12½
Water, 26° 800 lb drs del	lb.	...	.03
Bifluoride, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.21	.22
Carb. tech., 500 lb cases	lb.	.08¾	.09
Chloride White 250 lb bbls wks	lb.	.05¼	.05½
Gray, 250 bbls wks	lb.	.05¾	.06
Lump, 500 lb casks spot	lb.	.11	.11¼
Lactate, 500 lb bbls	lb.	.15	.16
Persulfate, 112 kegs	lb.	.27½	.30
Phosphate Tech., powd 325 lb bbls	lb.	...	.18
Sulfate, bulk c-l	100 lb.	...	2.30
Southern points	100 lb.	...	2.35
Amyl-Acetate, tech., 50 gal drs	gal.	1.90	2.00
Alcohol, see Fusel Oil			
ANILINE OIL, 960lb drums	lb	.15	.16
Anthraquinone, sub 125 lb bbls	lb.	.90	1.00
Antimony metal slabs tons lots	lb.	...	.11¼
Needle powd 100 lb cs	lb.	.15½	.16
Oxide, 500 bbls	lb.	.16¼	.17
Arsenic Red, 224 kegs cases	lb.	.10½	.11
White 112 lb kegs	lb.	...	.03¾
BARIUM Carbonate 200 lb bgs wks	ton	47.50	50.00
Chlorate, 112 lb kegs NY	lb.	.12	.12¼
Chloride, 800 lb bbl wks	ton.	61.00	63.00
Dioxide, 88% 690 lb drs	lb.	.13	.13½
Hydrate, 500 lb bbls	lb.	.04⅝	.04⅝
Nitrate, 700 lb csks	lb.	.07½	.08
Barytes, floated 350 lb bbls wks	ton.	23.00	24.00
Benzaldehyde tech. 945 lb drs wks	lb.	.65	.70
BENZENE Comm. 90% 8,000gal tks wks	gal.	.22	.23
Commercially pure tks wks	gal.	.22	.24
Benzidine Base, dry 250 lb bbls	lb.	.70	.74
Benzoyl Chloride 500 drs	lb.	...	1.00
BETA-NAPHTHOL 250 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.24
Beta-Naphthylamine tech 200 lb bbls	lb.	.63	.67
Sublimed, 200 lb bbls	lb.	...	1.35
Blanc Fixe, 400 lb bbls wks	ton.	80.00	90.00
BLEACHING POWDER, 700 lb drs c-l wks contract	100 lb.	...	2.00
300 lb drs c-l wks contract	100 lb.	...	2.25
Blues, bronze Chinese, Milori Prussian Soluble	lb.	.30	.33
Bone Ash, 100 lb kegs	lb.	.06	.07
Black, 200 lb bbls	lb.	...	.03¼
Borax, crys., 500 lb bbls	lb.	.04½	.05
Bordeaux Mixture, 16% pd	lb.	.11	.12
Paste, bbls	lb.	.08	.10
Butyl Acetate normal tk drs wks	gal.	...	1.55
Drums lc-l wks	gal.	...	1.60
Secondary 50gal drums	gal.	1.00	1.05
Aldehyde 50gal drs wks	lb.	.70	
Propionate, drs.	lb.	.34	.36

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Chemicals

Calcium Acetate Ferrous Chloride				Fluorspar Para-Aminophenol
Stearate 50gal drs.	lb.	...	.60	
Tartrate drs.	lb.	.57	.60	
CALCIUM Acetate 150 lb bgs c-l 100 lb.		...	3.50	
Arsenate, 100 lb bbls c-l wks	lb.	.07½	.08	
Carbonate, tech 100 lb bags c-l 100 lb.		1.00	1.10	
CALCIUM Chloride solid 650 lb drs c-l f.o.b. wks	ton.	21.00	23.00	
Flake, 375 lb drs c-l wks	ton.	...	27.00	
Nitrate, 220 lb bbls c-l NY	ton.	...	52.00	
CALCIUM, Phos., tech 450 lb bbls	lb.	.09	.10	
CAMPHOR, Amer ref. 250 lb bbls	lb.	...	.62	
Jap., ref slabs 100 lb cs	lb.	.64	.67	
Carbon Bisulfide 500 lb dr lc l NY	lb.	.05½	.06	
Carbon Black 100-300 lb cs lc-l	NY lb.	...	.12	
Decolorizing 40 lb bags c-l	lb.	.08	.15	
Carbon Dioxide, Liquid 20-25cy	lb.	...	.06	
Tetrachloride, 14000 lb drs del	lb.	.07	.07½	
Casein, Standard ground	lb.	.17¼	.17½	
Cellulose Acetate, 50 lb kegs	lb.	...	1.40	
Chalk, drop 175 lb bbls	lb.	.03	.03¾	
Precip., light 250 lb bbls csks	lb.	...	.04½	
Precip., heavy 560 lb csks	lb.	.02¼	.03½	
CHLORINE, Liquid tank or multi-unit car wks contract	lb.	...	.04	
Carlots cyl wks contract	lb.	...	.05½	
lc-l cyl wks contract	lb.	.08	.09	
Chlorobenzene, mono, 100 lb drs. wks lc-l	lb.	...	.07	
CHLOROFORM, Technical 1,000 lb drums	lb.	.20	.22	
Chromium Acetate 20° sol'n 400 lb bbls	lb.	...	.05½	
Fluoride, Powd., 400 lb bbls	lb.	.27	.28	
Oxide, Green bbls	lb.	.34½	.35½	
Chrome Green, CP	lb.	.26	.29	
Comm.	lb.	.06½	.11	
Chrome Yellow	lb.	.16½	.17	
Clay c-l Bulk, Del.,	ton.	16.00	18.00	
COPPER, metal electrolytic. 100 lb.		12.90	13.00	
Carbonate 400 lb bbls	lb.	.16½	.17¼	
Chloride 250 lb bbls	lb.	...	.28	
Cyanide 100 lb drs	lb.	.48	.50	
Oxide, red 100 lb bbls tons	lb.	.16½	.17	
Sub-acetate verd 440 lb bbls	lb.	.18	.19	
SULFATE, Carlots, bbls wks 100 lb.		...	5.00	
Copperas bulk, crystal and sugar c-l wks	ton.	...	13.00	
Sugar, 100 lb bbls	100 lb.	1.25	1.35	
Cotton Soluble 100 lb wet	lb.	.40	.42	
CREAM TARTAR, USP, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.27	.28	
Creosote USP 42 lb cbys	lb.	.40	.42	
Creosote Oil Natural 50gal drs	gal.	.20	.21	
10-15% Tar Acid	gal.	.25	.26	
25-30% Tar Acid	gal.	.28	.29	
DIAMINOPHENOL, 100 lb kegs	lb.	...	3.80	
Diamyl Phthalate drums, wks	gal.	2.95	2.97	
Dianisidine, 100 lb kegs	lb.	3.25	3.35	
Dibutyl Phthalate wks	gal.	2.60	2.70	
Dibutyl Tartrate, 50gal drums	lb.	.55	.65	
Dichlorobenzene, 1,000 lb drums	lb.	.06	.07	
Dichloromethane drums, wks	lb.	.23	.25	
Diethylamine, 400 lb drs	lb.	...	2.15	
Diethylaniline, 850 lb drs	lb.	.55	.60	
Diethyl Carbonate, drums	gal.	1.85	2.00	
Diethyl Phthalate 1,000 drums	lb.	.25	.28	
Deithyl Sulfate tech., 50 gal drs	lb.	.30	.35	
Dimethylamine, 400 lb drs	lb.	...	2.60	
Dimethylaniline 340 lb drs. wks	lb.	.32	.34	
Dimethysulfate, 100 lb drs	lb.	.45	.50	
Dinitrobenzene, 400 lb bbls	lb.	.15½	.16½	
Dinitrochlorobenzene, 400 lb bbls	lb.	.15	.16	
Dinitrochlorine, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.18	.19	
Dinitronaphthalene, 350 lb bbls	lb.	.32	.34	
Dinitrophenol, 350 lb bbls	lb.	.31	.32	
Dinitrotoluene, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.18	.19	
Diorthotolyguanidine, 275 lb bbls wks	lb.	.85	.90	
Diphenylamine	lb.	.45	.47	
Diphenylguanidine 100 lb bbls	lb.	.68	.72	
EPSOM SALT, tech., 300 lb bbls c l NY	100 lb.	...	1.75	
Ethyl Acetate, 99% 50gal drs	gal.	...	1.10	
85% Ester 110 gal drs 110 gal drs	gal.	...	.90	
Benzyl Aniline, 300 lb drs	lb.	1.05	1.11	
Chloride, 200 lb drs	lb.	...	.22	
Lactate drums wks	gal.	...	3.50	
Methyl Ketone, 50gal drs	lb.	...	.30	
Oxalate drums wks	lb.	.45	.55	
Ethylene-Bromide 600 lb drs	lb.	...	.70	
Chlorhydrin, anhyd., 50gal drs	lb.	.75	.85	
Dichloride, 50gal drs.	lb.	...	.11	
Glycol 50gal drums wks	lb.	.30	.40	
Ethylidenaniline	lb.	.62	.65	
Feldspar bulk	ton.	20.00	25.00	
FERRIC CHLORIDE tech., crys. 475 lb bbls	lb.	.07½	.09	

ably been reached although sales of both products continue in good size. Prices are held firmly and rumors of lower prices than 3c lb. for ammonia water, were false.

Ammonium Chloride — The market appeared weaker this week and sales of imported white material at 5c lb. were reported. This was attributed to the fact that some importers who had been holding supplies in anticipation of a higher market, sold their stocks at a sacrifice, to save further warehousing expense. Makers are ably supplied for the fall battery business.

Aniline Oil —Business is average at the current price of 15c@16c lb. Carlot deliveries are lower and held at 14½c lb.

Antimony — Is much easier and named at 11¾c lb. laid down. The usual fall business will probably cause higher prices.

Amyl Acetate — The demand has been quiet lately and in reflection the price has been cut to $1.90 @$2.00 gallon in 50 gallon drums.

Benzene — The nominal market figure is 22c gallon but business can still be done at lower figures.

Beta-Naphthol — Makers report a very good volume of business during the last month and with the dyestuff field operating on a better basis, this condition is expected to continue.

Bleaching Powder — The market is steady at prevailing levels, with routine sales reported.

Butyl Acetate — The market does not seem to be so well held at $1.55@$1.60 and it is possible that a recession may follow.

Camphor — Is easier owing to lessening demand and to competitive measures.

Carbon Tetrachloride —The market is quiet but firmly held at 7c @7½c lb.

Calcium Arsenate — Makers are strictly adhering to schedule and are favored with an excellent portion of business both locally and in the south at 7½c@8c lb.

Copper Sulfate — Is outstanding with an excessive demand and production is unequal to the heavy call. The market is placed at $5.00 100 lbs. in carlots and will probably remain so.

Glycerin — The market is devoid of activity and 21c lb. is the price for dynamite, An advance to extend over the fall months would not surprise, although imported material

Ferrous Chloride cryst tech 475 lb bbls	lb.	.05	.06	
Fluorspar, 95% 220 lb bags ex-dock	ton.	...	25.00	
FORMALDEHYDE USP, bbls 400 lb lc-l wks	lb.	.10	.10¼	
Formaldehyde Aniline 100 lb drs	lb.	.39	.42	
Furfural 500 lb drums	lb.	...	.17½	
Fusel Oil 10% Impurities drs	gal.	...	1.69	
G SALT paste 360 lb bbls	lb.	.50	.52	
GLAUBER'S SALT, tech., 200 lb bgs c-l wks	100 lb.	1.05	1.10	
GLYCERIN, CP, 550 lb drums	lb.	.24	.24½	
Dynamite, 100 dr	lb.	...	.21	
Saponification tanks	lb.	.15	.16	
Soap, Lye tanks	lb.	.13¾	.14	
Hexalene, 50gal drs., wks	lb.	...	.60	
Hexamethylenetretramine drs.	lb.	.65	.67½	
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, 100vol 140 lb cbys	lb.	.24	.26	
IRON Chloride see Ferric or Ferrous				
Nitrate, kegs	lb.	.09	.10	
Com'l bbls	100 lb.	2.50	3.25	
Oxide, red Spanish	lb.	.02½	.03¼	
English	lb.	.10	.12	
Isopropyl Acetate 50gal drums	gal.	.85	.90	
LEAD, metal c-l NY	100 lb	...	6.50	
Acetate, white crystals 500 lb bbls wks	100 lb.	13.00	13.50	
Arsenate, bbls., lc-l wks	lb.	.13½	.14	
Nitrate, 500 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.14	
Oxide, Litharge 500 lb bbls	lb.	...	.09	
Oxide, red 500 lb wks	lb.	...	.10	
Oleate, bbls	lb.	.17½	.18	
White, 500 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.09	
White sulfate 500 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.08¼	
LIME, (Salts, see Calcium Salts) Ground Stone, bags	ton.	...	4.50	
Live, 325 lb bbls tons wks	100 lb.	...	1.05	
Lithopone, 400 lb bbls lc-l wks	lb.	...	.06½	
MAGNESITE, calcined, 500bbls ton.		48.00	50.00	
Magnesium Carb., tech., 70 lb bags NY	lb.	.06	.06½	
MAGNESIUM, Chloride, flake 575 lb drs c-l wks	ton.	...	37.00	
Imp., Flake Shipt.	ton.	...	33.00	
Imp., fused 900 lb bbls NY	ton.	...	31.00	
Fluosilicate cryst 400 lb bbls wks	lb.	.10	.10½	
Oxide, USP, light 100 lb bbls	lb.	...	.42	
USP, heavy 250 lb bbls	lb.	...	.50	
Stearate bbls	lb.	.23	.25	
Manganese Borate, 30% 200 lb bbls	lb.	...	.24	
Chloride, 600 lb csks	lb.	.08	.08½	
Sulfate, 550 lb drums NY	lb.	.07	.07¼	
MERCURY, metal 75 lb flask, flask		121.00	122.00	
Meta-Nitro-aniline	lb.	.72	.74	
Meta-Nitro-para Toluidine, 200 lb bbls	lb.	...	1.70	
Meta-Phenylenediamine, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.90	.94	
Meta-Toluylenediamine, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.72	.74	
METHANOL (Wood Alcohol) drms 95%	gal.	...	.55	
97% drums, lc-l	gal.	...	.57	
Pure drums, lc-l	gal.	...	.60	
Synthetic drums, lc-l	gal.	...	.61	
U. S. denat. grd., tanks	gal.	...	.75	
Methyl Acetate drums	gal.	...	.95	
Methyl Acetone, 100 gal drums	gal.	...	.75	
Chloride, 90 lb cyl	gal.	.55	.60	
Monethylaniline, 900 lb drs	lb.	...	1.05	
Monomethyl paraminophenol sulfate 100 lb drs	lb.	3.95	4.20	
NAPHTHALENE, Flske, 175 lb bbls wks	lb	.04½	.04¾	
Balls, 250 lb wks	lb.	.05½	.05¾	
Crushed, chipped bgs wks	lb.	...	.04½	
NICKEL, Chloride, bbls kegs	lb.	.21	.24	
Oxide, 100 lb kegs NY	lb.	.35	.38	
Salt single 400 lb bbls NY	lb.	.08¾	.09	
Double, 400 lb bbls NY	lb.	.09	.09¾	
Nicotine, Free, 40% 8 lb tins cs	lb.	1.25	1.30	
Nicotine Sulfate 10 lb tins	lb.	...	1.10	
Nitro Cake 500 lb bbls	ton.	13.00	14.00	
Nitrobenzene, Redistilled 1000 lb drs wks	lb.	.09¼	.10¼	
Nitronaphthalene, 550 lb bbls	lb.	...	.25	
Nitrotoluene, mixed 1,000 lb drs wks	lb.	.14	.15	
Orange-Mineral, 1100 lb cks. NY	lb	.13¼	.13½	
Ortho-Aminophenol, 50 lb kegs	lb.	2.20	2.25	
Ortho-Anisidine, 100 lb drs	lb.	2.35	2.50	
Ortho-Nitrochlorobenzene, 1,200 lb drs. wks.	lb.	.32	.35	
Ortho-Nitrophenol, 350 lb	lb.	.85	.90	
Ortho-Nitrotoluene, 1,000 lb drs wks	lb.	13	.14	
Ortho Toluidine lc-l 350 lb bbls	lb.	.29	.31	
Para-Aminoacetanilid, 100 lb bgs	lb.	1.00	1.05	
Hydrochloride, 100 lb kegs	lb.	1.25	1.30	
Para-Aminophenol, 100 lb kegs	lb.	...	1.15	

Pure Phthalic Anhydride

Phthalic Anhydride of the highest purity has been produced by us in commercial quantities for over 9 years and this pure Phthalic Anhydride is well-known to the trade as SELDEN BRAND. Its form is the natural long needle crystal which dissolves and melts much more rapidly than in any other form.

We pack this material in new slack barrels containing 150-lb. net weight of Phthalic Anhydride and these packages are so constructed that their use for re-shipment is a well established fact among our customers.

Our service on Phthalic Anhydride is unexcelled and we are in position to make prompt shipment in carload lots.

Your inquiries will have our prompt attention and we will be pleased to furnish quotations and samples at your request.

THE SELDEN COMPANY

Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Para-Dichlorbenzene
Sodium Acetate

Chemicals

Sodium Bicarbonate
Zinc Metal

Para-Dichlorbenzene, 150 lb bbls wks	lb	.17	.20
Paraldehyde 110-55gal drs	lb.	.26	.28
Para-Cymene sel. 170gal drs	gal	2.25	2.50
Para-Nitroacetanilid 300 lb bbls	lb	.50	.55
PARA-NITROANILINE, 300 lb bbls wks single bbls	lb	.52	.53
Para-Nitrochlorobenzene, 1,200 lb drs wks	lb	...	.32
Para-Nitro-ortho Toluidine, 300 lb bbls	lb	2.75	2.85
Para-Nitrophenol, 185 lb bbls	lb	.50	.55
Para-Nitrosodimethylaniline, 120 lb bbls	lb	.92	.94
Para-Nitrotoluene, 350 lb bbls	lb	.26	.30
Para-Phenylenediamine 350 lb bbls	lb	...	1.20
Para - Toluene-Sulfonamide, 175 lb bbls	lb	.40	.41
Para - Toluene-Sulfonchloride, 410 lb bbls wks	lb	.20	.22
Para-Toluidine, 350 lb bbls wks	lb	.38	.42
PARIS GREEN, Arsenic Basis, 500 lb kegs	lb	.19	.20
Kegs, 100 lbs	lb	.21	.22
PETROLATUM, green 300 lb bbls	lb	.02½	.03
Phenol Small drums 250-100 lb	lb.	.17	.18
Phenyl-Alpha-Naphthylamine 100 lb kegs	lb	...	1.35
Phosphorus, red 110 lb cs	lb	.60	.65
Yellow 110 lb cs wks	lb	...	.32
Phosphorous Oxychloride 175 lb cyl	lb	.35	.40
Phosphorous Sesquisulfide 100 lb cases	lb	...	.46
Phthalic, Anhydride, 100 lb bbls wks	lb	.18	.20
Potash, Caustic, Imp., c-l, cks	lb	...	.07⅛
Domestic, wks	lb	...	.07⅜
POTASH SALTS, rough Pot. Muriate basis 80% bgs ton		...	36.40
Pot. Sulfate, basis 90% bgs ton		...	47.30
Pot. & Mag. Sulfate basis 48% bags	ton	...	27.00
Manure Salts basis 30% bulk ton		...	18.75
Manure Salts basis 20% bulk ton		...	12.40
Kainit, basis, 12.4% bulk	ton	...	9.00
Kainit, basis, 14% bulk tons 10%	ton	...	9.50
POTASSIUM Bicarb USP 320 lb bbls	lb.	.09	.09⅛
Bichromate, crys., 725 lb csks	lb	.08¼	.08⅜
Powd., 725 csks wks	lb	.12	.12⅛
Binoxalate, 300 lb bbls	lb	.16	.17
Bisulfate, 100 lb kegs	lb.	...	.30
CARBONATE, 80-85% calc. 800 lb cks	lb	.05⅝	.05¾
Chlorate cryst powd 112 lb kegs wks	lb	.08½	.09
Imp., 112 lb NY	lb	.08¼	.08½
Chloride, crys., bbls	lb	.05⅝	.05½
Chromate, kegs	lb	.27	.28
Cyanide 110 lb cases	lb	.55	.57½
Metabisulfite, 300 lb bbls	lb	.11½	.12
Oxalate, neutral, 225 lb bbls	lb	.16	.17
PERMANGAN, USP, crys., 500 lb & 100 lb drs wks	lb.	.14¼	.15
Prussiate red, 112 lb kegs	lb	.37½	.38
Prussiate, yellow 500 lb casks	lb	.18	.18⅛
Tartrate, neutral 100 lb kegs	lb	...	.51
Titanium Oxalate, 200 lb bbls	lb	...	.25
Pyridine, 50 gal drs	gal	1.50	1.75
SALI, 250 bbls wks	lb	.45	.46
Salt, Common, see Sodium Chloride			
Salt Cake 94-96% c-l wks	ton	19.00	20.00
White 87% wks	ton	15.00	17.00
SALTPETRE, Double refined Granular, 450-500 lb bbls	lb	.06¼	.06¼
Satin White, 500 lb bbls	lb	...	.01½
SILICA Crude, bulk, mines	ton	6.00	7.00
Refined, floated bags	ton	15.00	80.00
Air floated bags	ton	22.00	50.00
Extra, floated, bags	ton	55.00	65.00
SODA ASH, 58% light bags delivered NY 100 lbs		2.14	2.29
Contract, c-l, bgs, wks. 100 lb		...	1.32½
58% dense c-l bgs. wks. 100 lb		...	1.32½
CAUSTIC 76% solid drums delv'd NY 100 lb		3.76	3.91
Ground & Flake 76% drums del., NY	100 lb	4.16	4.31
Contract c-l wks	100 lb		3.00
SODIUM ACETATE, crys 450 lb bbls wks	lb	.04½	.05

continues to be sold at lower prices. Saponification is quoted at 15c delivered and lye at 13¾c@14c lb. delivered. Refiners quote chemically pure at 24c lb.

Methanol — The new schedule effective is as follows—95 per cent 50c gallon, 97 per cent 52c gallon, pure 55c gallon, denaturing 75c gallon in tank cars. Drum prices in carload lots are 3c gallon above these prices and for less carlots a 5c gallon differential prevails. Synthetic is named at 56c gallon in tanks, 1c gallon above the wood distilled.

Nickel Salts — Both single and double are being sold in fair sized quantities at 8¾c@9c lb. for single and 9c@9½c lb. for double. A good demand is coming from the automobile industry.

Orange Mineral — Sales are good but not exceptional at 13¼c@13½c lb.

Ortho Toluidine — Is firm in price at 29c@31c lb. and stocks are moving in fair quantities to consuming destinations.

Paranitraniline — A very good period was experienced last month largely due to heavy contract withdrawals and makers expect it to continue through August. Strength is shown in all directions at 52c lb.

Phenol — Its recent advance has had no apparent effect. The buying field is well covered and this gain should be a permanent one.

Potassium Permanganate—Makers report an added activity during the past two weeks but do not place anything directly responsible for it.

Soda Ash—Contract withdrawals are of a steady nature and the currently quoted levels attract a good sized amount of spot business.

Sodium Acetate—While the market is openly quoted at 4½c@5c lb. the entry of imported material has caused shading to 4c@4½c lb. in effort to obtain the available business.

Sodium Hyposulfite — Makers report a good volume of business emanating from the photographic industry. Prices are unchanged at 2.45@$2.60 100 lbs. for regular crystals.

Solvent Naphtha — Consumers show no undue interest and business may be done below 35c gallon.

Tin — Is unchanged over the period under report.

Xylene — The market is dull and colorless and quotations are made on a basis of 36c gallon.

SODIUM (Cont.) Bicarbonate 400 lb bbls NY 100 lb		...	2.41
Bichromate, 500 lb casks wks	lb	.06¼	.06¾
Bisulfite, 500 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.08½
Carbonate 350 lb bbls NY 100 lb		1.30	1.35
Chloride, tech	ton	12.00	13.00
Chlorate, 112 lb kgs wks	lb.	.06½	.06¾
Cyanide 96-98% 100 & 250 lb drums wks	lb	...	.20
Fluoride, 300 lb bbls wks	lb	08¾	.09
Hypochlorite Soln 100 lb cbys	lb	. .	.05
Hydrosulfite 200 lb bbls fobwks	lb	.22	.24
HYPOSULFITE, tech., pea crys 375 lb bbls., wks 100 lb		2.65	3.05
Regular crys., bbls wks 100 lb		2.40	2.65
Metanilate, 150 lb bbls	lb	.70	.75
Naphthionate, 300 lb bbls	lb	.55	.57
Nitrate crude, 95% 200 lb bgs c-l NY	100 lb.	2.25	2.30
Sept. Shipment	100 lb.	...	2.25
Nitrite, 500 lb bbls spot mkrs	lb	.08	.08¼
Ortho - Chloro - Toluene Sulfonate 175 lb bbls wks	lb	.25	.27
Oxalate, neutral, 100 lb kegs	lb	.20	.23
Perborate, 275 lb bbls	lb	.21	.22
Phosphate, di-sodium tech 550 lb Bbls	100 lb	3.25	3.55
Para-Toluene Sulfonate 175 lb bbls	lb	.08	.09
Tri-sodium tech c-l bbls 100 lb		...	3.90
PRUSSIATE, yellow 350 lb bbls wks	lb	.12	.12⅛
Pyrophosphate, 100 lb kegs	lb	.13⅛	.14
Silicate, 40° turbid, 55 gal drums wks	100 lb.	.85	1.10
40° clear drs wks	100 lb.	1.20	1.45
Silicofluoride, 450 lb bbls NY	lb	.04½	.05
Stannate, 100 lb drums	lb	.48½	.49
Sulfanilate 400 lb bbls	lb	...	.16
Sulfate, Anhydrous 550 lb bbls c-l wks	lb	.02¾	.03¾
Sulfide, 60% solid, 650 lb drs le-l wks	lb	.03¼	.04
30% crys 440 lb bbls wks	lb	.02½	.02¾
Sulfite, cryst 400 lb bbls wks	lb	.03¼	.03½
SOLVENT NAPHTHA, 110 gal drs wks	gal.	...	.35
STRONTIUM, Carbonate, 600 lb bbls wks	lb.	.07¼	.07½
Nitrate, 600 lb bbls NY	lb	.08	.08½
SULFUR Crude, f.o.b mines	ton	18.00	19.00
Brimstone Broken Rock 250 lb bgs c-l	100 lb	...	2.05
Roll, 1 c l bbls NY.	100 lb.	2.65	2.85
Flo[illegible] bgs c	100 lb	...	2.50
For Dusting c-l 99½% 100 lb bags NY	100 lb	...	2.40
Flowers 100% 155 lb bbls NY c-l	100 lb	...	3.45
Sulfur Chloride, red, 700 lb drs wks	lb	.05	.05½
Yellow, 700 lb drs wks	lb	.03¼	.04½
Sulfur Dioxide, 150 lb cyl	lb	.08	.08½
Extra Dry, 100 lb cyl	lb	.17	.19
Sulfuryl Chloride, 600 lb drs	lb	.65	.70
Tar Coke Oven, Tks., wks	gal	.07	.08
Tetralene, 50gal drs wks	lb	...	.20
Thiocarbanilid, 170 lb bbls	lb	.22	.24
TIN, metal Straits, NY	lb	...	.65
Bichloride, 50% sol'n. 100 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.18¾
Crystals, 500 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.45
Oxide, 300 lb bbls wks	lb	...	.70
Tetrachloride, 100 lb drs wks	lb.	...	.38
Titanium Oxide 200 lb bbls.	lb.		.40
Pigment, bbls wks	lb.	.13½	.14
Tolidine, 350 lb bbls	lb	.90	.94
Toluene, 8,000gal tnk cars wks	gal	...	.35
110gal drs wks	gal	...	.40
Toluidine, Mixed, 900 lb drs wks	lb	.31	.32
Toner Lithol Red bbls	lb	.85	.90
Para Red bbls	lb	.75	.80
Toluidine	lb	1.75	1.80
Triacetin, 50gal drs wks	gal	3.60	3.90
Triphenylguanidine	lb	.69	.73
Urea Pure, 112 lb cases	lb	18	.20
Vermilion English kegs	lb.	1.90	1.95
XYLENE, 10 deg. tanks wks	gal.	...	.35
Comm'l tanks wks	gal		.32
Xylidine crude	lb	...	.85
ZINC METAL, high grade slabs c-l NY	100 lb	...	6.50

THERE'S a "gold standard" of value in every industry. In

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of course, it's SOLVAY!

Solvay Benzaldehyde
Solvay Caustic Potash Liquor 45%
Solvay Calcium Chloride 73%-75%
Solvay Ammonium Chloride
Solvay Ammonium Bicarbonate
Solvay Paradichlorobenzene
Solvay Sodium Nitrite
Solvay 58% Soda Ash
Dense—Light
Solvay Fluf (Extra Light Soda Ash)
Solvay 76% Caustic Soda
Solid—Flake—Ground
Solvay Super Alkali
Solvay Snowflake Crystals
(Trademark Registered)
Solvay Laundry Soda
Solvay Cleansing Soda
Solvay Tanners Alkali
Solvay Tanners Soda
Solvay Liquid Caustic Soda

Solvay Sales Corporation

Alkalies and Chemical Products
Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company

40 Rector Street **New York**

Boston Syracuse Chicago Indianapolis Cleveland
Cincinnati Pittsburgh Detroit Philadelphia
Kansas City St. Louis
Atlanta

Zinc Ammonium Chloride
Soya Bean Oil

Oils & Fats

Sperm Oil
Glue

ZINC Amm Chloride, pwd 400 lb bbls	lb	...	.06¾
Carb., tech., bbls NY	lb	.09½	.10
Chloride, fused 600 lb drs wks	lb	...	.06
Granulated, 500 lb bbls wks	lb	.06¼	.06½
Solution 50% tnks wks 100 lb		...	3.00
Cyanide 100 lb drs	lb	.40	.4
Dust, 500lb bbls c-l wks	lb.	...	.09
Oxide, Amer., bags wks	lb	.07⅝	.07⅞
French, 300 lb bbls wks	lb	.10⅝	.12⅝
Sulfate, 400 lb bbls wks	lb.	.03½	.03¾
Sulfide, 500 lb bbls	lb	.30	.32
Sulfocarbolate, 100 lb kegs	lb	.29	.30

Oils & Fats

Castor, No. 1, 400 lb bbls	lb	.13	.13½
No. 3	lb	.12½	.13
Blown, 400 lb bbls	lb	...	.18
China Wood bbls spot NY	lb.	.17	.17¼
Tanks, Spot NY	lb.	...	nom.
Coast tanks—Aug.	lb.	.14¾	.15
Coconut Ceylon 375 lb bbls NY	lb.	.09½	.09⅝
8,000 gal tanks NY	lb.	.08⅝	.08½
Cochin, 375 lb bbls NY	lb.	.10	10¼
Tanks, NY	lb	...	.09¾
Manila bbls NY	lb.	.09½	.09¾
Tanks NY	lb	.08⅝	.08¾
Tanks Pacific Coast	lb	.08⅛	.08¼
Edible bbls NY	lb	.12	.12¼
Cod Newfoundland, 50gal bbls	gal	.63	.64
Tanks, NY	gal	.59	.61
Cod Liver, see Cod Liver Oil under Chemicals			
Copra, bags	lb	.06	.06¼
Corn, ref. 375 lb bbls NY	lb.	.12	.12½
Tanks	lb.	.11	.11½
Crude tanks mills	lb.	.08¼	.08½
Bbls NY	lb.	.10	.10½
Cottonseed Crude mill	lb.	.08½	.09
PSY 100 bbls spot	lb.	...	.10
Aug.-Nov.	lb.	.10	.10¼
White, 100 bbls lots NY	lb	...	.11½
Degras, Amer., 50gal bbls NY	lb	.04¼	.04½
English, light bbls NY	lb	.05¼	.05½
Brown, bbls NY	lb	.04⅝	.04⅝
Greases choice white bbls NY	lb.	.08¼	.08½
Yellow	lb	...	.06⅝
Brown	lb	...	.06⅝
LARD OIL, edible prime	lb.	...	.15¾
Off prime bbls	lb.	...	.12½
Extra bbls	lb.	...	.11½
Extra No. 1 bbls	lb.	...	.11
LINSEED, raw c-l bbls spot	lb	...	10.8
Five bbls raw	lb	...	11.4
Tanks, raw	lb.	...	10.0
Menhaden tanks Balt	gal.	...	.44
Light pressed, bbls NY	gal	.63	.64
Yellow pressed, bbls NY	gal.	.66	67
Extra bleached bbls NY	gal	.67	.68
Blown bbls NY	gal	...	.90
Mineral Oil, white, 50gal bbls	gal	.80	.90
Russian	gal	.95	1.00
Neatsfoot 20 deg. ct., bbls NY	lb.	...	.17¾
Pure bbls NY	lb.	...	.14¾
CP bbls N Y	lb.	...	.17¾
Extra bbls NY	lb.	...	.11¼
Oleo Oil, No. 1 bbls NY	lb	...	.13½
No. 2 bbls NY	lb.	...	.12½
No. 3 bls NY	lb.	...	.11½
OLIVE, denatured bbls NY	gal.	1.64	1.68
Edible, bbls NY	gal.	...	2.45
Foots bbls NY	lb.	.08¾	.08¾
Palm Lagos, 1,500 lb casks	lb	...	.07⅝
Niger casks	lb	.07½	.07¾
Palm Kernel Casks	lb.	.09	.09½
Peanut refined bbls NY	lb.	.14¾	.15
Crude, mills buyers' tks	lb	10	10¼
Crude, bbls NY	lb	.12	12¼
Perilla, bbls NY	lb.	.14¾	.15
Tanks Coast	lb	.13	.13½
Poppyseed bbls NY	gal	1.70	1.75
Rapeseed bbls NY Japanese	gal	.80	.82
English	gal.	.85	.87
Blown bbls NY	gal	1.00	1.02
Red Oil, distilled bbls	lb.	.09¼	.09½
Tanks	lb.	...	.08½
Saponified, bbls	lb	.09½	.10½
Tanks	lb	...	.08½
Salmon, 8,000 gal tks Coast	gal	.50	nom.
Sardine, Tanks Pacific Coast	gal	...	.45
Sesame edible yellow bbls	lb	.12¾	.13½
White	lb	.14	.15
Sod Oil, bbls NY	gal	...	.40
SOYA BEAN, crude tks Pac Cst.	lb.	.09⅛	.09¼
Crude, tks NY	lb	.10¼	10½
Crude, bbls NY	lb	12	12½
Refined bbls NY	lb.	...	.12¾

Chinawood Oil — The local market has stiffened a bit this week following reports from China that practically nothing is moving from there for July or August shipments. At the moment the spot market is quiet at 17c@17¼c lb. in barrels. Tanks on the Coast for August shipment were sold early this week at 4¾c lb. The consuming trade here is showing but scant interest in the market.

Coconut Oil — The entire market continues its dull condition with offers heard on Manila oil at 8⅛c lb from the Coast. Spot oil in barrels is quoted at 9¼c lb.

Cottonseed Oil — Based on the bullish Government cotton report issued on Monday last, the local oil market took a sharp upward turn following the easy position of two weeks ago. Spot sales were made Tuesday at 10c lb. and this figure prevails for September. October is quoted at 10.22c lb. and November at 10.28c lb. Sales have likewise greatly increased with the advance in price with 51,700 bbls. sold Tuesday and 52,000 bbls. sold Monday. Crude oil in all positions is named at 8½c@8¾c lb.

Lard Oil — Edible oil is holding up quite well and refiners advanced the price slightly last week to 15¾c lb. New York. Extra shows no change and is quoted at 11½c lb. with No. 1 at 11c lb.

Linseed Oil — With the advancing seed market crushers have increased the price on oil to 10c lb. in tank cars, 10.8c lb. in carlots and 11.4c lb. in warehouse lots. At these levels interest is very routine as buyers do not care to pay this figure.

Neatsfoot Oil — CP and 20 are holding steady at the levels prevailing for the past two weeks. Extra is a bit higher at 11¼c lb. Consuming interest in the market is rather spotty.

Olive Oil — The local market is in much the same position as it has been in for the past two months. Buyers here will not contract at present levels and at the current market of 1.64@$1.68 gal. for denatured oil, little business is being done. Foots are quiet and a bit lower at 8⅜c@8½c lb.

Rapeseed Oil — A reduction in the spot price of English oil is the only change of the past month. Sellers are now quoting on this grade, 85c@87c gal. on spot. Japanese and blown are unchanged.

Sperm 38° ct., blchd. bbls NY	gal	.84	.85
45° cold test blchd bbls NY	gal.	.79	.80
STEARIC ACID,			
Double pressed, bags dist.	lb	.11¼	.11⅜
Double pressed, bgs saponified	lb	.11½	.12
Carlots	lb	...	.11
Triple pressed bgs dist	lb	.13¼	.13½
Carlots	lb	...	.13
Stearine Oleo bbls	lb.	.10⅛	.10¼
Tallow edible tierces	lb	...	.08¼
City, Extra loose	lb	...	.07¾
Tallow Oil, acidless tks NY	lb.	...	.10½
Bbls c-l NY	lb	...	.11
Whale, nat winter bbls NY	gal	.76	.78
Bleached, winter bbls NY	gal	.78	.80
Extra bleached bbls NY	gal	.80	.82
Turkey Red, Oil, single bbls	lb	.11	.12
Double	lb	.14	.16

Industrial Raw Materials

Albumen, egg edible	lb	.90	.97
Tech., 100 lb drs	lb	.85	.88
Blood, 225 lb bbls	lb	.45	.55
Vegetable edible	lb	.60	.65
Technical	lb	.50	.55
Annatto, fine	lb	.41	.48
Archil., double 600 lb bbls	lb	.13	.14
Triple, 600 lb bbls	lb	.14	.15
Cone. 600 lb bbls	lb	.18	.20
Asbestine c-l wks	ton	...	14.75
Bees Wax, white cases	lb	.58	.60
Yellow, refined cases	lb.	.38	.39
Crude, bags	lb	.30	.40
Blood dried fob NY	unit	...	4.50
Chicago	unit	...	4.50
S Am Shipment	unit	...	4.35
Bone Raw Chicago	ton	29.00	30.00
Bone Meal, 3 & 50 imp	ton	30.00	31.00
Bone Ash, 100 lb kegs	lb	.06	.07
Black, 200 lb bbls	lb	...	.08¼
Candelilla Wax, bags	lb.	.29	.39
Carnauba Wax. Flor., bags	lb	.50	.6
No. 1, Yellow, bags	lb	.58	.60
No. 2, regular bags	lb	.55	.57
No. 2, N. Country bags	lb	.37	.39
CHARCOAL.			
Hardwood, lump, bulk wks	bu	.18	.19
Wood, powd., 100 lb bbls	lb	.04	.05
Willow, powd 100 lb wks bbls	lb	.06	.06¼
Chestnut clarified 25% tks wks	lb	.02	.02¼
Bbls, wks	lb	.03	.03¼
Powd., 60% 100 lb bags wks	lb	.05½	.05¾
Decolorized bags wks	lb	.06½	.07
Cudbear, English	lb	.16	.17
Cutch Rangoon 100 lb bales	lb	...	.18½
Tablets, 120 lb boxes	lb	.13	.14
Borneo solid, 100 lb bales	lb	.05½	.05¾
Cyanamide, bulk, c-l wks Amm unit		1.82½	1.90
Dextrin, white corn 140 lb bags c-l	100 lb	...	3.72
Canary	100 lb	...	3.77
Potato, white 220 lb bags c-l	lb	..	.08½
Yellow, 220 lb bags	lb	...	.08½
Tapioca, 200 lb bags l-c-l	lb	.08	.08¼
Divi Divi Extract	lb	.04	nom.
Pods, bags ship	ton	46.00	47.00
Egg Yolk, 200 lb cs.	lb.	.77	.80
Ester Gums Dark, 280 lb bbls	lb	13¾	14
Light, 280 lb bbls	lb	14	14¼
Fish Scrap, dried wks	unit	4.75	& .10
Acid Bulk 7 & 3½ Deliv Norfolk & Balt basis	unit	...	3.50-10
Flavine Lemon 55 lb cs	lb	1.10	1.15
Orange 70 lb cs	lb	.85	.90
Fossil Flour	lb	.02½	.04
Fustic, solid 50 lb boxes	lb	.20	.23
Crystals, 100 lb boxes	lb	.20	.22
Liquid, 51° 600 lb bbls	lb	.09	.10
Fustic, sticks	ton	30.00	32.00
Chips	lb	.04	.05
Gall extract	lb	.20	.21
Gambier 25% liq., 450 lb bbls	lb	12	14
Common 200 lb cases	lb	08	.09
Singapore, cubes, 150 lb bags	lb	.12	.15
Gelatin Technical 100 lb cs	&	.30	.50
Glucose (Grape Sugar) dry in bags c-l NY	100 lb	3.14	3.24
80° bags c-l NY	100 lb	3.24	3.34
Tanners' Spcl 100 lb bgs	100 lb	...	3.14
GLUE, pure white bbls	lb	.22	.26
Medium white, bbls	lb	.20	.24

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Gums
Oak Bark

Industrial Raw Materials

Osage Orange
Whiting

GUM, Accroides, Red, coarse and fine, 140-150 lb bags	lb	.03¾	.04½
Powdered, 150 lb bgs	lb	.06	.06½
Accroides, Yel. 150-200 lb bgs	lb	.18	.20
Animi (Zanzibar) Bean and pea 250 lb cases	lb	.40	.45
Glassy, 250 lb cases	lb	.60	.65
Asphaltum, Barbadoes, Manjak 200 lb bags	lb	.09	.12
Egyptian, 200 lb cases	lb	.15	.17
Gilsonite selects 150 lb bgs	ton	55.00	60.00
Benzoin, Sumatra, Tech., 120 lb cases	lb.	.35	.38
Copal, Congo, 112 lb bags			
Water White,	lb	.35	.36
Light Amber,	lb	.12½	.14
Dark Amber,	lb	.08¾	.09
Clean Opaque	lb	.14	.15
Copal, East Indian 224 lb cases 180 lb bags—			
Pale, E. I. Bold	lb	.17	.17½
Pale, E, I, Chips 180 lb bags—	lb	.07½	.08
Copal, Manila, 180-190 lb Baskets—			
Pale Bold, Loba A,	lb	.16	.16½
Pale Bold, Nuba, Loba B	lb	.15	.15½
Pale, Bold, Leba C	lb	.13	.13½
Pale Nuba, P. N.	lb	.12	.12½
Pale Bold, 224 lb cases	lb	.16	.18
Copal, Pontianak, 24 lb cases—			
Pale, Bold, genuine No. 1	lb	.25	.25½
Pale, genuine spot chips	lb.	.13	.14¼
Damar, Batavia standard 136 lb casse	lb.	.25	.27½
Batavia E Seeds 136 lb cs	lb.	.17½	.18
Batavia F Splinters 136 lb cases and bags	lb	.14	.14½
Batavia, Dust, 160 lb bags	lb	.10½	.11⅛
Singapore No. 1 224 lb cs	lb.	.32½	.33
Singapore No. 2, 224 lb cs	lb	.22½	.22½
Singapore No. 3, 180 lb bgs.	lb.	.14	.14½
Elemi, No. 1, 80-85 lb cs	lb	.13	.13½
No. 2, 80 85 lb cases	lb	.12	.12½
No. 3, 80-85 lb cases	lb	.11½	.12
Kauri No. 1, 224-226lb cs	lb.	.57	.58
No. 2, fair pale 224-226 lb cases	lb.	.38	.40
Rush Chips 224 - 226 lb cases	lb	.38	.40
Pale Chips 224-226 lb cases	lb	.24½	.26
Brown Chips 180-200 lb bgs	lb	.10	.12
Sandarac Prime quality 220 lb bags and 300 lb casks	lb	.25	.26
Graphite crude 220 lb bags	ton	15.00	35.00
Flake, 500 lb bbls	lb	.05	.09
HEMATINE, Paste, 500 lb bbls	lb	.09	.12
Crystals, 400 lb bbls		.12	.20
Hemlock, 25% 600 lb bbls wks	lb	.03½	.03¾
Bark	ton	...	16.00
Hypernic, 51° 600 lb bbls	lb	.12	.15
Indigo Madras bbls	lb	1.28	1.30
20% paste drums	lb	.14	.15
solid, powd	lb	.07½	.08
Japan Wax 224 lb cs	lb.	.18¼	.18½
KIESELGUHR, 95 lb bgs.NY	ton	60.00	70.00
Larch 25% 600 lb bbls wks	lb	.03¾	.04
Powd., 100 lb bags wks	lb	.08	.09
Logwood 51° 600 lb bbls	lb	.08¼	.08½
Lower grades	lb	.07½	.08
Solid, 50 lb boxes	lb	.12	.15
LOGWOOD sticks	ton	26.00	27.00
Chips 150 lb bags	lb	.03	.03½
Madder, Dutch	lb	...	.30
Mangrove, 55% 400 lb bbls	lb	.03¼	nom.
Marble Flour, bulk	ton	10.00	12.00
Mangrove Bark, African	ton	37.00	38.50
See also Calcium Carbonate under Chemicals			
Montan Wax, crude bags	lb	.06½	.07
Bleached bags	lb	.24	.27
Myrobalans 25% liquid bbls	lb	.04	.04¾
50% solid, 50 lb boxes	lb	.08	.08¼
Myrobalans, bags, J1	ton	...	41.00
K2	ton	...	nom.
J2	ton	36.50	37.00
J2	ton	36.00	36.50
NUTGALLS, Chinese, bags	lb	.17	.18
Aleppy bags	lb	.25	nom.
Powd. bags	lb	.22	.24
Oak bark, whole	ton	20.00	23.00
Ground	ton	45.00	50.00
Oak, tanks wks	lb	...	.03½
23-25% liq. 600 lb bbls wks	lb	.04	.04½

Albumen — Buying continues active this week and supplies of edible are ample at 90c@97c lb. with some stocks still obtainable at 88c lb. as to quality and quantity.

Bees Wax — The demand remains the same as last reported and prices are unaltered at 58c@60c for white, 39c@40c for yellow, 38c@39c lb. for crude.

Blood —Supplies in the local and Chicago markets are none too plentiful and quotations are firm at $4.50 and 10c unit. South American production is largely disposed of at $4.25 and 10c unit on the Coast.

Candelilla Wax — Remains easy at 29c@30c lb. and the quiet demand has not yet made any impressions on the overburdened market.

Carnauba Wax — Prices are unchanged, the demand is still quiet but the market is firmly situated. Current prices are: No. 1 yellow 57c@60c lb.; No. 2 regular 55c@57c lb.; No. 2 north country 37c@39c lb.

Dextrin — No changes have been reported and business continues of a conservative nature. White corn is quoted at $3.72 100 lbs. in carloads and canary at $3.77 100 lbs. in the same quantity. Potato is easy at 8½c lb. for both grades.

Gums, Varnish — The only feature of the market is the advance in benzoin. It is now named at 35c@38c lb. A few declines took place, but were of minor importance.

Japan Wax —Is abundant in supply and easily procured at 18¼c @18½c lb. This serves as both spot and shipment price.

Myrobalans — Business is confined to requirements and J1's are still named at $41.00, R2's are out of the market, and J2's are lower at $36.00@$36.50 ton.

Rosins — Current New York prices are — B,D,E,F,G,H,I,K,M,N $11.00; WG $11.95 and WW $12.00.

Shellac — The market retains its strong character and there has been no diversion from the prices of 57c @58c lb. for T.N., 61c@62c lb. for superfine, 57c@58c lb. for garnet and 66c@68c lb. for bone dry.

Tankage — A continued demand for South American prevails on the Pacific coast at $4.40 and 10 unit.

Valonia — New crop material is in transit and prices have been revised. Cups are offered for Sept.-Oct. delivery at $43.00@$44.00 beards $58.00@$60.00 and Mixture at $48.00 to $50.00.

Osage Orange 51° liquid	lb.	.07	.07⅛
Powd, 100 lb bags	lb.	.14½	.15
Crystals	lb.	.16	.17
Paracoumarone, 230 lb drums	lb.	.12	.15
Paraffin, ref'd. 200 lb cs slabs			
118-120 deg. M.P.	lb.	.08	.09
123-127 deg. M.P.	lb.	.06½	.06¾
128-132 deg. M.P.	lb.	.07½	.07¾
133-137 deg. M.P.	lb.	.08	.08½
138-140 deg. M.P.	lb.	.08¾	.10
Phosphate Acid, 15% Bulk wks	ton	...	8.50
Phosphate Rock, fob., mines			
Florida Pebble 68%	ton	3.00	3.15
Florida Pebble 70%	ton	3.50	3.65
Florida Pebble 72%	ton	4.00	4.15
Florida Pebble, basis 75%-74%		...	5.00
Florida Pebble, 75%		...	5.75
Florida Pebble, basis 77%-76%		...	6.25
Tennessee 72%	ton.	...	5.00
Pine Oil, stm., dist, bbls	gal.	...	.70
Destructive dist.	lb.	.63	.64
Prime	bbl.	3.00	10.60
Plaster Paris, tech., 250 lb bbls	bbl.	...	3.30
Pumice Stone, lump, 250 lb bbls	lb.	.04½	.06
Lump, bags	lb.	04	.05
Powdered, 350 lb bbls	lb.	.02½	.03
QUEBRACHO, 35% liquid tks.	lb.	.03	.03⅛
450 lb bbls c-l	lb.	.03½	.04
35% bleaching, 450 lb bbls	lb.	.04	.05
Solid 63% 100 lb bales clf	lb.	.05	.05½
Clarified, 64% bales	lb.	...	.05
Quercitron, 51° 450 lb bbls	lb.	.06½	.07
Solid. 100 lb boxes	lb.	.10	.13
Quercitron, bark, rough	ton	...	14.00
Ground	ton	34.00	35.00

Rosins (Solid in 600 lb bbls gross for net)

B	11.00	I	11.00
D	11.00	K	11.00
E	11.00	M	11.00
F	11.00	N	11.00
G	11.00	WG	11.95
H	11.00	WW	12.00

(Sold in 600 lb bbls net, quotations based on a unit of 280 lb)

Rosin Oil first run 50 gal bbls	gal	...	.57
Second run bbls	gal	...	.62
Rotten Stone lump imp. bbls	lb.	.07	.08
Lump selected, bbls	lb.	.09	.12
Powdered, bbls	lb.	.02	.05
Domestic bags mines		24.00	30.00
Sage Flour 150 lb bags	lb.	.04¼	.05
Shellac, T. N., bags	lb.	.57	.58
Superfine bags	lb.	.61	.62
Garnet, bags	lb.	.57	.58
Bone dry, bags	lb.	.66	.68
Spruce, 25% liquid tanks. wks	lb.	.01	.01½
bbls	lb.	...	.01¾
Powd, 50% 100 lb bags wks	lb.	.02	.02¼
Starch, rice, 200 lb	bbls.	.09½	.10
Powd. 140 bgs. c-l	100 lb.	...	3.07
Pearl, 140 lb bags	100 lb.	...	2.97
Potato domestic, 200 lb bgs c l	lb.	.06	.06½
Imported bags duty paid	lb.	.06¼	.06½
Wheat, dom., thick bags	lb.	.06½	.07
Thin, bgs	lb.	09½	.10
Sol. Potato	lb.	.08	.08½
Sumac, extract, liq 450 lb bbls	lb.	.05	.06
CP., 450 lb bbls	lb.	...	.10½
Stainless, 600 lb bbls	lb.	.11	.11½
Sumac, Sicily leaves 100 lb bags	ton	130.00	nom.
Ground shipment	ton	...	72.00
Virginia, 150 lb bags	ton	55.00	60.00
TALC, Italian 220 lb bags NY	ton	40.00	50.00
Refined, white bags	ton	50.00	55.00
French, 220 lb bgs NY	ton	30.00	35.00
Refined, white bags	ton	38.00	45.00
Dom., crude, 100 lb bags NY	ton	12.00	15.00
Refined 100 lb bags NY	ton	16.00	18.00
Tankage, ground NY	unit	4.50	& .10
High grade fob Chicago	unit	4.50	& .10
So. Am. clf	unit	4.40	& .10
Tapioca Flour, high grade bgs	lb.	.04½	.05
Medium grade, bgs	lb	.03¾	.04
Tar, Kiln-burnt	bbl	15.50	16.00
Retort bbls	bbl	16.00	16.50
Tripoli, 500 lb. bbls	100 lb.	2.50	8.00
Turpentine Spirits bbls	gal.	...	.53½
Wood steam Dist. bbls	gal	.49¾	.55
Valonia Cups 30-31% tan	ton	43.00	44.00
Beard, 42% ton bags	ton	58.00	60.00
Mixture ark bags	ton	48.00	50.00
Wattle Bark, bgs	ton	53.00	54.00
Extract 55% dble bgs ex-dock	lb.	...	.05¾
Whiting 200 lb bags c-l wks	100 lb.	...	1.25
Alba bags NY c-l	ton	...	13.00
Gilders, bags NY c-l	100 lb.	...	1.35

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ACIDS—Acetic, 14 drs., Ronsheim & Moore, Hamburg; 17 drs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co., Hamburg; Cresylic, 20 drs., Gallagher & Ascher, Rotterdam; **Fluosilic,** 121 balloons, Montanin Corp., Hamburg; **Formic,** 80 balloons, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co., Hamburg; 80 balloons, F. Rudloff, Hamburg; 167 drs., Kuttroff Pickhardt Co., Hamburg; **Oxalic,** 35 cks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co., Rotterdam; **Tartaric,** 334 brls., W. Neuburg, Rotterdam

ALCOHOL—Denatured, 105 drs., Virgin Island Products Corp., St. Croix

ALUMINUM POWDER—10 cs., A. C. Rempert & Co., Hamburg

AMMONIUM SALTS—Bifluoride, 22 cks., Meadows Wye & Co., Hamburg; **Muriate,** 25 cks., C. De P. Field Co., Bristol; **Nitrate,** 432 cks., R. W. Greeff & Co., Oslo; 300 cks., R. W. Greeff & Co., Oslo

ANTIMONY—660 cs., Stanley Fullwood, Tampico; 200 drs., Goldman Sacks Co., Hamburg; **Regulus,** 1300 cs., C. Hardy Inc., Hamburg; 500 cs., Sino Java Handel, Shanghai

ARSENIC—50 drs., Innis Speiden Co., Hamburg; 25 drs., Pflatz & Bauer, Hamburg; 356 brls., Cie Minera Asarco S A Tampico; 50 kgs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co.,

BARIUM—Nitrate, 58 brls., Monmouth Chem Co., Hamburg

CASEIN—778 bgs., Kalbfleisch Corp., Buenos Aires; 250 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Buenos Aires; 201 bgs., Kawlith Corp., Havre; 5 bgs., Aladdinite Co., Oslo

CHALK—820,000 kilos, J. W. Higman & Co., Dunkirk
Hamburg

CHEMICALS—72 pgs., Pflatz & Bauer, Hamburg; 5 cs., J. W. Lyon & Co., Hamburg; 2 cs., Jungmann & Co., Hamburg; 10 brls., Hummel & Robinson, Hamburg; 2 cs.. Ciba Co., Havre; 9 cks., Innis Speiden & Co., Rotterdam; 24 cks., 300 bgs., P. Uhlich Co., Rotterdam; 9 cs., Merck & Co., Rotterdam; 31 cks., Hans Hinrichs Chem Corp., Rotterdam

CHLORAETHYL—5 cs., Happel & Avoy, Hamburg

CINCHONINE—10 cs., R. W. Greeff & Co., Rotterdam

CINCHONIDINE SULFITE—5 cs., Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg

CLAY—258 bgs., Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bristol; 25 cks., 112 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bro., Bristol

COLORS—7 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 105 pgs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 4 cks., B. Bernard, Antwerp; 3 cks., L & R Organic Uroducts Inc., Havre; 39 cans Ciba Co., Havre; 13 cks., Carbic Color & Chem Co., Havre; 23 cks., Geigy Co., Havre; 7 cks., B. Bernard, Havre; 10 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Hamburg; 21 cks., Sandoz Chem Works, Havre; 43 cans Ciba Co., Havre; 10 cs., Lubox Co., Havre; 3 cks., American Exchange Nat Bank, Havre; 2 cks., Chemical Nat Bank, Havre; **Bronze Powder,** 16 cs., Baer Bros., Hamburg; 6 cs., T. D. Downing & Co., Hamburg; **Earth,** 17 cks., C. J. Osborn, Rotterdam; 15 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam; **Red,** 38 cks., Hummel & Robinson, Bristol; 37 cks., C. J. Osborn, Bristol; 320 bgs., G. Z. Collins, Bristol; 33 cks., Reichard Coulston Inc., Bristol; **Silicious,** 400 bgs., Heller & Merz, Hamburg; Yellow, 41 cks., C. J. Osborn, Bristol

CUDBEAR—2 cks., R. Hilliers Son & Co., London

CUTCH—500 bgs., Roberts Evans & Woodhead, Singapore

DIOLENE—40 drs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co., Hamburg

ETHYL—Chloride, 27 cs., Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg

EXTRACTS—Archil liquor, 5 cks., J. Campbell & Co., Liverpool; **Quebracho,** 8980 bgs., International Products Co., Buenos Aires; 705 bgs., M. E. Clarendon & Sons, Buenos Aires; 8181 bgs., First Nat Bank, Buenos Aires

FULLERS EARTH—750 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bro., London; 750 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bro., Bristol

GELATIN—55 bls., 50 cs., W. E. Miller, Havre; 1 cse., Pflatz & Bauer, Hamburg; 66 cs., American Express Co., Rotterdam

GLUE—30 bgs., S. Isaacs & Co., Marseilles; 200 bgs., Nat Gum & Mica Co., Bristol; 25 bgs., Gallagher & Ascher, Liverpool; 52 bls., T. M. Duche & Sons, Antwerp

GLYCERIN—20 drs., J. W. Hampton Jr. & Co., Havre; 38 drs., Harshaw Fuller & Goodwin, Havre; 20 drs., Parsons & Petit, Antwerp

GUMS—16 cs., R. Hilliers Sons & Co., Beira; **Arabic,** 70 bgs., Thurston & Braidich, Port Sudan; 315 bgs., H. Heide, Port Sudan; 400 bgs., T. M. Duche & Sons, Port Sudan; 150 bgs., W. Mohrman, Port Sudan; **Benzoin,** 8 cs., A. Chiris Co., Marseilles; **Chicle,** 74 bgs., Hartman Trdg. Co., Belize; 1086 bgs., Chicle Development Co., Belize; 32 bls., R. Fabien & Co., Ciudad, Bolivar; **Copal,** 203 bkts., Standard Bank of So. Africa, Macassar; 142 bkts., Franklin Fourth St. Nat Bank, Macassar; 286 bkts., S. Winterbourne, Macassar; 140 bkts., American Exchange Irving Trust Co., Macassar; 165 bkts., Kidder Peabody Acceptance Bank, Manila; 20 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Antwerp; 50 bgs., L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Singapore; 64 bgs., Paterson Boardman & Knapp, Singapore; 303 bgs., 1557 bkts., Innes & Co., Macassar; 560 bkts., M. L. Van Norden, Macassar; 54 bkts., Sino Java Hvg, Macassar; 90 bgs., Kidder Peabody & Co., Macassar; **Damar,** 204 bgs., Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, Singapore; 128 bgs., L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Singapore; 128 bgs., J. D. Lewis, Singapore; 128 bgs., W. H. Scheel, Batavia; 74 bgs., S. Winterbourne, Batavia; 100 cs., Innes & Co., Batavia; 200 cs., Paterson Boardman & Knapp, Batavia; 100 cs., L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Batavia; 300 cs., Innes & Co., Batavia; 178 bgs., Brown Bros., & Co., Batavia; 200 cs., Kidder Peabody & Co., Batavia; **Styrax,** 20 cs., J. B. Horner, Trieste; 20 cs., Ungerer & Co., Trieste; **Tragacanth,** 14 bgs., 4 cs., S. B. Penick & Co., London

HEAVY SPAR—400 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam

IRON—Chloride, 50 cks., The Goldschmidt Corp., Hamburg; **Vitriol,** 75 brls., W. A. Foster Co., Hamburg; **Oxide,** 100 cks., Reichard Coulston Inc., Liverpool; 2 cks., Hanson & Van Winkle Co., Liverpool; 36 cks., J. A. McNulty, Liverpool; 80 cks., J. Lee Smith & Co., Liverpool; 100 brls., Hummel & Robinson, Malaga; 100 brls., C. J. Osborn, Malaga; 83 brls., Smith Chem & Color Co., Malaga; 40 brls., J. Lee Smith & Co., Malaga

LITHOPONE—45 cks., African Metal Corp., Antwerp; 500 cks., B. Moore, Rotterdam

MAGNESITE—700 bgs., 37 brls., Innis Speiden & Co., Rotterdam

MAGNESIUM—Chloride, 295 drs., Innis Speiden Co., Hamburg

MANGANESE ORE—1176 bgs., Brown & Roese, Santiago; 1004 bgs., Foote Mineral Co., Santiago

MOLYDANTRIOXIDE—4 cs., Climax Molydan Co., Hamburg

MYROBALANS—6880 pkts., Standard Bank of So. Africa, Calcutta; 1120 pkts., Bingham & Co., Calcutta

OCHRE—18 brls., Hummel & Robinson, Malaga; 54 cks., Hummel & Robinson, Marseilles; 80 cks., Wishnick Tumpeer, Marseilles; 300 cks., Scott Libby Corp., Marseilles; 184 cks., Reichard Coulston Inc., Marseilles; 200 cks., J. Lee Smith & Co., Marseilles; 160 cks., J. A. McNulty, Marseilles

OILS—Coconut, 850 tons, American Linseed Co., Manila; 1,631,080 lbs., Phillipine Refining Corp., Manila; **Cod,** 100 cks., Nat Oil Products Co., St. Johns; 75 cks., R. Badcock & Co., St. Johns; 97 cks., Cook Swan & Young Corp., Halifax; **Codliver,** 200 brls., Eli Lilly & Co., Bergen; 25 brls., Lanman & Kemp, Bergen; **Olive,** 500 cs., order, Genoa; 425 cs., La Montagne Inc., Southampton; 22 cs., G. Silver Co., Cannes; **Palm,** 39 cks., African & Eastern Trdg. Co., Hamburg; 19 cks., African & Eastern Trdg. Co., Calabar; 11 cks., Niger Co., Liverpool; **Peanut,** 5 brls., Lamont Corliss Co., Rotterdam

PHOSPHORUS OXICHLORIDE — 34 drs., Kuttroff Pickhardt Co., Hamburg

PLUMBAGO—416 brls., C. E. Pettinos, Colombo; 200 bgs., H. W. Peabody & Co., Colombo; 1386 brls., J. F. Starkey & Co., Colombo

POTASSIUM SALTS—Carbonate, 23 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam; **Caustic,** 90 drs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co., Hamburg; 91 drs., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; **Chlorate,** 1000 brls., Monmouth Chem. Corp., Hamburg; 2475 cks., Uniform Chem Co., Hamburg; **Muriate,** 4400 bgs., N. V. Potash Export My., Hamburg; 2500 bgs., N. V. Potash Export My., Hamburg; 590,000 bgs., N. V. Potash Export My., Hamburg; 1400 bgs., N. V. Potash Export My., Hamburg; **Nitrate,** 1016 bgs., E. I. Du Pont De Nemours Co., Hamburg; **Sulfate,** 5000 bgs., N. V. Potash Export My., Hamburg; 8 cks., Mallinchrodt Chem Works, Hamburg; **Sulfate Magnesia,** 1600 bags, N. V. Potash Export My., Hamburg

SAL AMMONIAC—5 cks., Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Havre; 40 cks., Alpers & Mott, Hamburg

SALTPETRE—250 bgs., Superios Co., Hamburg

SHELLAC—2500 bgs., 140 cs., Rogers Pyratt Shellac Co., Calcutta; 500 bgs., Merkle & Co., Calcutta; 850 bgs., W. Zinsser & Co., Calcutta; 200 bgs., Bank of London & So. America, Calcutta; 200 bgs., Mac Lac Co., Calcutta; 400 bgs., Farmers Loan & Trust Co., Calcutta; 100 bgs., H. W. Peabody & Co., Calcutta; 100 cs., H. W. Peabody & Co., Calcutta; **Button,** 50 cs., H. W. Peabody & Co., Calcutta; **Seedlac,** 250 bgs., W. Zinsser & Co., Calcutta; 150 bgs., H. W. Peabody & Co., Calcutta; 1500 bgs., Aogers Pyratt Shellac Co., Calcutta; 1100 bgs., order, Calcutta

SODIUM SALTS—Bisulfite, 26 drs., E. M. Sergeant Co., Antwerp; **Cyanide,** 2000 cs., American Cyanamid Co., Hamburg Co., Hamburg; **Nitrate,** 205 bgs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg; 1027 bgs., R. W. Greeff & Co., Oslo; 6108 bgs., A. Gibbs & Co., Iquique; 20 cks., R. M. Greeff & Co., Oslo; 19288 bgs., Anglo So. American Trust Co., Iquique; **Phosphate,** 20 cks., Kidder Peabody Co., Rotterdam; **Prussiate,** 18 brls. A. Klipstein & Co., Antwerp; **Silico Fluoride,** 167 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs, American Fluoride Co., Hamburg; 160 cks., H. Sundheimer Co., Copenhagen; **Sulfite,** 50 drs., R. F. Downing & Co., Bristol; 20 drs., Davies Turner & Co., Bristol

SOLACTOL—50 drs., Paterson Boardman & Knapp, Hamburg

SUMAC—350 bgs., A. Stauff & Co., Palermo

TAPIOCA—Flake, 715 bgs., Stein Hall & Co. Sourabaya; **Flour,** 50 bgs., Balfour Williamson & Co., Batavia; 500 bgs., Catz American Co., Macassar; 250 bgs., Bank of America, Macassar; 1700 bgs., Perkins Glue Co., Batavia; 8167 bgs., Stein Hall & Co., Batavia; 500 bgs., Rutger Bleecker & Co., Batavia

TARTAR—185 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Liverpool; 551 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Oran; 200 bgs., Tartar Chem Works, Marseilles; 226 bgs., Tartar Chem Works, Barcelona; 677 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles; 1000 bgs., Tartar Chem Works, Jaffa

WAX—Bees, 12 bgs., Porcella Vicini & Co., Monte Cristi; 9 cs., J. J. Julia & Co., Monte Cristi; 22 bgs., Mecke & Co., Azua; 32 bgs., Selma Merc Corp., Azua; 31 bgs., J. J. Julia & Co., Azua; 1 bg., Yglesias & Co., Sto Domingo; 37 bgs., F. C. Luthi Co., Tampico; 17 bgs., K. Mandell Co., Tampico; 310 bgs., M. Argueso Co., Tapmico; 85 bgs., American Trdg Co., Rio de Jnaeiro; **Carnauba,** 34 bgs., Camill oCo., Hamburg; **Montan,** 1275 bgs., Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg; **Spermacetti,** 50 cs., Orbis Products Tragd. Co., London

WHITING—339 bgs., Chaplain & Bibbo, Hamburg; 700 bgs., Nat City Bank, Antwerp

WOODFLOUR—3375 bgs., B. L. Soberski, Greaker; 300 bgs., A. Kramer, Rotterdam

ZINC—Sulfide, 40 cks. C. J. Osborn, Rotterdam

IMPORTS AT PHILADELPHIA
July 27 to Aug 3

BARYTES—250 bags, Paul Uhlich & Co., Bremen

BAUXITE—2,456 tons, Republic Mining & Mfg. Co., Georgetown, Dem.

BRONZE POWDER—5 cases, H. Kahn &

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Co., Bremen; 8 cases, Keer Maurer & Co., Bremen

CHEMICALS—32 cases, J. Munroe & Co., Rotterdam; 50 casks, order, Rotterdam; 328 drums, E. H. Bailey & Co., London; 20 drums, order, Hamburg

CHLORINATED LIME—35 cases, H. Kohnstamm & Co., Inc., Liverpool; 10 cases, H. Kohnstamm & Co., Inc., Liverpool

CLAY—564,000 kilos, Empire White Clay Co.

COAL TAR DISTILLATE—30 drums, Tar Acid Refining Corp., Liverpool

EPSOM SALT—500 bags, order, Bremen

FERRO ALLOY—607 bags, Truempz, Faesy & Bestholl, Genoa

FLUORSPAR—1,316,000 kilos, order, Bremen

FULLERS EARTH—300 bags, Chas. B. Chrystal Co., London

GLYCERIN—40 csaks, order, Marseilles; 57 drums, order, Barcelona; 50 drums, Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin, Hamburg

GUM—261 bags, order, Port Sudan

LINSEED—72,299 bags, order, Rosario

MAGNESITE—364 pkgs., Brown Bros & Co., Rotterdam; 100 bbls., Chatham Phenix Nat'l Bank, Rotterdam

MANGROVE BARK—580 bags, order, Beira

MOLASSES—1,535,000 gals. Eastern Alcohol Corp., Santiago; **Blackstrop,** 1,990,633 gallons, Chas. Kurz & Co., Inc., Cienfugos

MYROBALANS—16,279 bags, Standard Bank of South Africa, Bombay; 1600 bags, Baring Bros & Co., Bombay

OCHRE—100 casks, Grace National Bank, Marseilles; 80 casks, order, Marseilles

OILS—Linseed, 100 barrels, order, Rotterdam; **Olive,** 7 cs., M. Friedman, Messina; 8 cs., G. Budalamert, Palermo; **Palm,** 238 casks, W. A. Leaman, Liverpool; 403 casks, African & Eastern Trading Co., Hamburg

ORES—Chrome, 1500 tons, Phila-Girard Nat. Bank, Volo; **Iron,** 201 tons, 462 bbls., C. K. Williams & Co., Malaga; **Manganese,** 250 tons, W. R. Grace & Co., Bombay; **Pyrites,** 6,903 tons, The Pyrites Co., Huelva

SHELLAC—24 bags, order, Rotterdam

SODIUM PRUSSIATE—27 casks, Roessler Hasslacher Chem Co., Rotterdam; 44 casks, order, Rotterdam

SODIUM SULPHIDE—264 drums, order, Rotterdam

POTASH SALTS—29 casks, Bank of America, Bremen; 15 casks, order, Bremen; **Manure,** 113,500 kilos, Potash Exports Co., Bremen; **Murite,** 2000 bags and 48,000 kilos, Potash Exports Co., Bremen; **Sulphate,** 3000 bags, Potash Exports Co., Bremen

SILICO FLUORIDE MAGNESIA—25 casks, Jungmann & Co., Inc., Hamburg

SODIUM CYANIDE—350 cases, Roessler Hasslacher Chem Co., Rotterdam; 310 drs., order, Liverpool

SUMAC—Ground, 700 bags, Doulding Bros. & Co., Palermo

WATTLE BARK—1999 bbls., order, Durban

ZINC OXIDE—1 cse, E. K. Bouce, Rotterdam

IMPORTS AT BALTIMORE
July 28 to Aug 4

CHEMICALS—56 bbls., 59,413 lbs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Sesostris, Hamburg

CLAY—10 casks, Maryland Institute, Baltimore, Ontario, Havre

FERRO—Manganese, 1,000 tons, Alexander Brown & Sons, Tuscaloosa City, Liverpool; **Phosphor,** 302 cases, 204,314 lbs., William H. Mueller & Co., Inc., New York, Schodack, Dunkirk

MAGNESIUM—50 habboks, 4748 lbs., Paul F. Hermann, Sesostris, Hamburg; **Chloride Solution,** 50 cans, 4543 lbs, Paul F. Hermann, Sesostris, Hamburg

MOLASSES—1,250,000 gals., Cuba Distilling Co., Caloria, Cienfuegos; 100 bbls., Mangels Herold & Co., Nidarnes, Barbados; 300 casks, Thomas Scott & Co., Nidarnes, Trinidad

ORE—Iron, 5800 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Elswick Grange, Benisaf; 6691 tons, F. H. Shallus Co., Laponia, Oxolsund; 6342 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Birk, Lulea; 11,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Firmore, Daiquiri; **Manganese,** 5280 tons, Terminal Shipping Co., Putney, Port Kelah; 2000 tons, Carnegie Steel Co., Steel Scientist, Calcutta

PHOSPHATE—4250 tons, Cottman Company, Leise Maersk, Casa Blanca

POTASH—Carbonate, 194 casks, 119,616 lbs., Parsons & Petit, New York, Sesostris, Hamburg; **Muriate,** 250 bags, 50,237 lbs., W. G. N. Rukert, Sesostris, Hamburg; 500 bags, 110,440 lbs., Bradley & Baker, Sesostris, Hamburg

SALT—250 sacks, Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Hoxie, Liverpool

SALTCAKE—449,460 lbs., Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Sesostris, Hamburg

IMPORTS AT NEW ORLEANS
July 29 to Aug 5

BAUXITE—1995 tons, Republic Mining Co., Georgetown

COPRA—2222 tons, Procter & Gamble, Cebu

CHALK—60 bags, order, Spaarndam

CHEMICALS—60 bbls., order, London

MOLASSES—1,630,000 gals., order, Havana; 572,257 gals., Penick & Ford Co., Ceiba

OIL—Cocoanut, 775 tons, Philippine Rying Co., Manilla

SODA—Nitrate, 41,853 bags, W. R. Grace, Iquique

IMPORTS AT WILMINGTON, N. C.
July 29 to Aug 6

KAINIT—400 tons, order, Sally Maersk, Antwerp; 450 tons, order, Grelcaldy, Hamburg; 600 tons, order, Grelcaldy, Hamburg

LEUNASALTPETRE—500 tons, order, Shickshiun, Rotterdam

MANURE SALT—30% bulk, 325 tons, order, Sally Maersk, Antwerp; 20% bulk, 2000 tons, order, Sally Maersk, Antwerp; 3000 tons, order, Grelcaldy, Hamburg

NITRATE—Calcium, 25 tons, order, Shickshiun, Rotterdam

POTASH—Muriate, 50%, 495 tons, 700 bags, order, Sally Maersk, Antwerp; 56%, 1200 tons, order, Sally Maersk, Antwerp; 78%, 4000 bags, order, Sally Maersk, Antwerp; 80%, 2500 tons, order, Grelcaldy, Hamburg; **Sulfate,** 48%, 500 bags, order, Grelcaldy, Hamburg; 90%, 3200 bags, order, Grelcaldy, Hamburg; 1850 bags, order, Sally Maersk, Antwerp

Exports *Chemicals, Oils ana Fats*

EXPORTS AT NEW YORK

ACID—Hydrochloric, 40 carboys, July 16, Tocopilla; **Phosphate,** 6 bbls., July 23, Para; 10 cs., July 20, Rio Grande

ALCOHOL—Methyl, 2 drs., July 1, Manila

AMMONIA—Sulfate, 5130 bgs., July 1, Sourabaya; 698 bgs., July 1, Batavia

CALCIUM—Carbide, 300 drs., July 22, Maracaibo; 50 drs., July 14, Vera Cruz

CASEIN—8 kgs., July 15, London

CLAY—224 bgs., July 20, London; 30 bls., July 15, Liverpool

COLOR—12 kgs., July 22, Maracaibo; 22 drs., July 23, Pernambuco; 10 cs., July 16, Santo Domingo; 11 cs., July 8, Gibara; 3 bbls., July 14, Vera Cruz; 5 bbls., July 16, Pastelillo

EXTRACT—Quebracho, 100 bgs., July 14, Vera Cruz; **Tanners,** 50 bls., July 13, Melbourne

FERTILIZER—110 bgs., July 7, Marseilles; 827 bgs., July 7, Port Louis

FORMALDEHYDE—8 bbls., July 14, Vera Cruz

GLAUBER SALT—10 kgs., July 16, Pto Plata; 10 kgs., July 16, Pto Cabello

GLYCERIN—50 cs., July 1, Manila

EXPORTS AT NEW YORK

HYDROSULFITE—10 drs., July 14, Vera Cruz

LINSEED OILCAKE—3500 bgs., July 16, Antwerp; 657 bgs., July 20, Liverpool; 597 bgs., July 15, Liverpool

MALT—3000 bgs., June 22, Bahia; 100 bgs., July 20, Rio de Janeiro; 54 bgs., July 6, Maracaibo; 611 bgs., July 13, Helsingfors; 1222 bgs., July 13, Copenhagen

PHENOL—68 drs., July 20, Liverpool

POTASSIUM SALTS—Chlorate, 5 kgs., July 16, Pto Plata

ROSIN—50 bls., June 22, Bahia; 95 bbls., July 23, Para; 80 bbls., July 23, Maraham

SODIUM SALTS—Ash, 50 bls., July 6, Pto Cabello; 280 bgs., July 13, Copenhagen; 32 drs., July 1, Iloilo; **Caustic,** 110 drs., July 1. Manila; 220 drs., July 14, Vera Cruz; 160 drs., July 7, Naples; 900 cs., June 22, Pernambuco; 320 drs., July 11, Buenos Aires; 54 drs., July 11, Montevideo; 50 cs., July 23, Para; 650 cs., July 23, Ceara; 10 drs., July 6, Pto Cabello

SPONGES—48 bls., July 15, London

SUPERPHOSPHATE—10 bbls., July 13, Adelaide

Winehaven Chemical Co. was recently organized and has purchased from California Wine Association, their plant at Winehaven, near Richmond, consisting of a ninety acre tract, and will shortly install equipment and machinery for manufacturing industrial alcohol. It is expected that the plant will be in operation by Oct. 1.

R. P. Upton, employee of Great Western Electrical Chemical Co., Pittsburgh, Cal.; was killed in an aeroplane crash, on Friday, July 15.

Will & Baumer Candle Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share on common stock, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1.

Crude methanol produced during June, amounted to 621,625 gallons as compared with 638,376 gallons during May and 564,596 gallons in June 1926. The production of acetate of lime during June, amounted to 12,177,649 lbs. compared with 12,552,019 lbs. during the preceding months and 11,240,564 lbs. during the corresponding month of 1926. Figures for refined methanol amount to 416,$42 gallons in June, 426,304 gallons in May and 698,-919 gallons during June of last year.

Chile has adopted a central service over nitrate interests which became effective recently. The president is authorized to reduce or increase the export tariff.

Clarence R. Miller, Dallas, was re-elected president of Texas Cotton Manufacturers' Association at the one-day convention of the association held in Dallas. The organization will meet in Fort Worth Sept. 22. Other officers chosen were: J. Perry Burrus, Dallas, re-elected first vice-president; J. C. Phelps, Sherman, second vice-president; W. L. Steele, West, secretary, and Reed Childs, Itasca, assistant secretary.

Nation Co. has purchased the chemical branch of the business of Stone Chemical Products Co., 2000 East Vernon ave., Los Angeles, Cal., manufacturers of chemicals and paints.

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Patents

Latest Issues Covering Chemical Products and Processes.

TO SECURE COPIES OF PATENTS

U. S., 10c U. S. Patent Office, Washington. British, draft on London, one shilling, British Patent Office, 25 Southampton Bldgs., Chancery Lane, W. C. 2, London. French one franc, Minister of Commerce & Industry, Paris. German, draft on Berlin, one mark, German Patent Office, Berlin.
Application date appears with each patent.

UNITED STATES PATENTS
Issued July 26, 1927.

1,636,685. — Catalyst Carrier. C. R. Downs, Yonkers, N. Y. Dec. 9, 1926.

1,636,688. — Roach Tablets. P. F. Harris, Washington. Aug. 3, 1926.

1,636,693. — Pulverizing Machine. P. A. Hirsch, assignor, Furnace Engineering Co., Inc., New York. Nov. 20, 1924.

1,636,701. — Acetic Anhydride. R. Meingast and M. Mudgan, Munich, Germany, assignors, Consortium fuer Elecktrochemische Industrie. Feb. 21, 1925.

1,636,710. — Alkaline Potassium Compounds. W. Siegel, Berlin-Charlottenberg. Oct. 21, 1925.

1,636,724.—Concentrating Sludge Acid. A. A. Vineyard, Wood River, Ill. Sept. 9, 1925.

1,636,730.—Regulating Wax Sweating Systems. S. S. Amdursky, assignor, The Taylor Instrument Cos., Rochester. Oct. 9, 1923.

1,636,750.—Prepared Roofing. J. E. Miller, Marseilles, Ill., assignor, Certainteed Products Corp., New York. Mar. 23, 1926.

1,636,776.—White Arsenic Insecticide. O. F. Hedenburg, Pittsburgh, assignor, Rex Research Corp., Toledo, O. Feb. 19, 1926.

1,636,815.—Settling Tanks for Separating Fuel Oils From Water. E. W. Green, London, and H. Ogden, Westcliff-on Sea, England. Aug. 14, 1925.

1,636,818.—Digestive Albumen From Horn. F. Homberg, Barmen, Germany, assignor, American Nuplax Cor., New York. Dec. 30, 1924.

1,636,854-7. — Catalytic Oxidation of Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Production of Aromatic Aldehydes, Anthraquinone and Maleic Acid. A. E. Craver, Cliffside, N. J., assignor, The Barrett Co., New York. Nov. 14, 1921, Nov. 18, 1921, Dec. 5, 1921, and May 23, 1923.

1,636,860.—Zinc Soap Emulsion for Producing Cold Glazes on Building Materials. K. Freidrich, Breslau, Germany. Oct. 8, 1921.

1,636,866.—Sink Water Trap for Separating Benzine and Oil. A. Kutzer, Leipsig, Stunz, Germany. Feb. 26, 1926.

1,636,938. — Decolorizing, Clarifying and Purifying Petroleum Oils with the aid of finely divided clay, apparatus. H. L. Kaufmann and L. A. Clark, Denver, assignors, said Kaufmann. Nov. 11, 1924.

1,636,942.—Water Softening Materials with hydrated silica base. G. W. Prather, Jr., Des Moines. Aug. 10, 1916.

1,636,946.—Sulphuric Acid and Colloidal Ferric Chloride Purification of Oils. F. W. Weber, Hackensack, N. J. Mar. 18, 1926.

1,636,952.—Acetaldeheyde from ethyl alcohol with vanadium oxide catalyst. A. E. Craver, Cliffside, N. J., assignor, The Barrett Co.. New York. Mar. 13, 1922.

1,636,976.—Vegetable Oil and Petroleum Jelly Base Lubricant. S. R. Adler, New York. May 27, 1925.

1,637,007.—Gasoline and Carbon Tetrachloride Motor Fuel. C. E. H. North and A. H. Hudson, Bremerton, Wash. Aug. 5, 1925.

1,637,023.—Reaction Product of Sulphur Dichloride and Primary Arylamines. R. Herz, Frankfort, Germany, assignor, Grasselli Dyestuff Corp., New York. Aug. 31, 1921.

1,637,166.—Dry Kiln. C. G. Ullin, Centralia, Wash. Aug. 18, 1926.

1,637,187.—Acetylene-Benzine Cutting Fuel. J. Harris, Cleveland, assignor, J. R. Rose, Edgeworth, Pa. May 28, 1923.

1,637,279. — Cobaltous Acetate from cobaltic hydroxide. H. Schatz, Schwanheim, Germany, assignor, I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. Oct. 28, 1926.

1,637,301-2. — Asbestos-Asphalt-Pitch Flooring Tile. G. C. Hannam, Freeport, and J. W. Schede, Mount Vernon, N. Y., assignors, Rubberstone Corp., New York. Jan. 31, 1927.

BRITISH PATENTS
Issued June 29, 1927.

CHEMICALS

270,328.—Dyeing With Vat Dyes.—I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt, Germany. Apr. 29, 1927.

270,334.—Butylated Naphthalene Sulphonic Acid Fulling Liquid. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Jan. 18, 1926.

270,335.—Soya Bean and Other Oleaginous Seed Flour Adhesives and Sizes. G. Davison, H. F. Ripley, C. N. Cone, I. F. Laucks, and H. P. Banks, Seattle, assignors, I. F. Laucks, Inc. Apr. 30, 1927.

270,338.—Determining Strength of Solutions by means of color scales. C. Kocour, Chicago. Apr. 30, 1927.

270,347.—Cellulose Ester Protective Layer for Photographic Films. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. May 2, 1927.

270,348.—New Sulphur Dyes From Indophenols. Society of Chemical Industry in Basle, Basle. May 2, 1927.

270,349.—Extracting Mineral and Tar Oils by Fermentation. C. W. M. Bervoets, Bandoeng, Java, West Indies. May 2, 1927.

270,351-2. — Dyeing Cellulose Esters With Azo Dyes. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. May 3, 1927.

270,358.—Alcohol From Fumes From Bakers' Ovens, apparatus. M. Andrusiani, Berlin. Nov. 6, 1925.

270,374.—Porous Hard Rubber for Applying Liquids. H. Beckmann, Berlin. Jan. 27, 1926.

270,384-5. — Photographic Sensitive Materials, consisting of asphaltum, halogen liberating sensitizer, and halogen substituted hydrocarbon. Wadsworth Watch Case Co., Dayton, Ky. Feb. 4, 1926.

270,428.—Secondary Aco Dyes for cellulose acetate. British Dyestuffs Corp., J. Baddiley and J. Hill, Manchester. Feb. 12, 1926.

270,433.—Artificial Resins from crotonaldehyde and aromatic amines. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Feb. 15, 1926.

270,440.—Chlorinated Benzine Disinfectants. W. & F. Walker, Ltd., and J. T. Freestone, Liverpool. Feb. 20, 1926.

270,446.—Azo Dyes for Rayons. British Dyestuffs Corp., J. Baddiley, P. Chorley, and R. Brightman, Manchester. Feb. 24, 1926.

270,470.—Thin Flat Leaf Volatile Solid Disinfectant. W. & F. Walker and J. T. Freestone, Liverpool. Apr. 12, 1926.

270,503. — Continuous Discharge Rotary Drying Apparatus. H. A. Marston, Sutton, Surrey. June 3, 1926.

270,505.—Activated Carbon by treating charcoal with sulphur. R. Threlfall, Birmingham. June 4, 1926.

270,559.—Barium Carbonate, in pure form by treatment with formaldehyde and other reducing agents. Falco, Haspe, Westfalen, Germany. Oct. 5, 1926.

270,612.—Dehydrating Ethyl Alcohol by Quicklime Under Pressure. E. Merck, Darmstadt, Germany. Feb. 9, 1927.

270,616.—Filters With Sheet Filtering Materials in tubular form. Oliver Continuous Filter Co., Oakland, Calif. June 11, 1926.

270,626.—Purifying Mineral and Tar Oils by treatment with sulphur in presence of alkali and heavy metal sulphide. H. G. Fischer, Westfield ad W. J. Addems, Elizabeth, N. J., assignors, Standard Development Co., New York. Sept. 3, 1926.

270,637. — Combined Dye and Soap containing sulphonated soap. W. Kritchevsky and H. C. Prutsman, Chicago. Dec. 29, 1926.

270,644.—Salts of Aliphatic or Aromatic Amines as Vulcanization Accelerators. Silesia Verein Chemischer Fabriken, Saarau, Germany. Feb. 18, 1927.

270,649. — Bituminous Compositions, containing asphalt or the like, in finely divided form. D. B. W. Alexander, Springfield, Mass. Mar. 7, 1927.

270,650. — Mandelic Acid Ester as Plasticizer for nitrocellulose solutions and plastics. H. W. Matheson, Montreal, Canada, assignor, Canadian Electro-Products Co. Mr. 9, 1927.

270,651.—Benzyl Benzoate, from benzaldehyde. H. W. Matheson, assignor, Canadian Electro Products Co. Mar. 9, 1927.

270,652.—Distempers containing hydrated or oxidized cellulose binder. Sichel Kommandit Ges, Hannover, Germany. Mar. 15, 1927.

270,658.—Rubber Coting Pigments and Fillers. Compagnie Lorraine de Charbons, Lamps et Appareillages Electriques, Paris. Mar. 28, 1927.

270,661. — Sulphuric Acid in trapezoidal lead chambers. M. Colombo, Barcelona, Spain. Mar. 31, 1927.

270,671.—Manganese Dioxide in Ink Making. Chemische Fabrik auf Actien vorm. E. Schering, Berlin. Apr. 13, 1927.

270,675. — Devulcanizing Rubber by means of sodium hydroxide and cellulose products. W. Scheithauer, Naumburg, Germany. Apr. 20, 1927.

270,698.—Oils From Coal by catalysis. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Apr. 30, 1927.

270,702-5.—Lignite Fuel for Internal Combustion Engines, Catalytic Cracking of Oils. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. May 2, 1927.

270,711.—Cromyl Chloride, by action of acid chloride on chromium compounds. Permutit A. G., Berlin. May 3, 1927.

270,720.—Column Stills and Rectifiers. J. Primrose and H. Swanson, New York, assignors, Powers Specialty, New York. May 3, 1927.

270,724.—Drying and Semidrying Oil Gels. H. F. Moehle, New York, assignor, British Thomson-Houston Co., London. May 4, 1927.

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Issued June 30, 1927.

443,606.—Ice Colors. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. Feb. 26, 1924.

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Texas Soap Co., San Antonio, were the lowest bidders to furnish 69,560 lbs. issue soap in 1 lb. cakes to the quartermaster of Fort Sam Houston, The accepted price was .0492c lb.

RUBBER FACTORY SALE

Old Colony Tire Co., Canton, Mass., which has been in the hands of a temporary receiver since February, may be sold for taxes in the near future. The U. S. Government at Boston has petitioned the Superior Court to appoint a permanent receiver with authority to sell all the assets for cash at public or private sale at an upset price of $20,000, free of all liens, and to distribute the proceeds in such proportions as the court may determine.

Plaintiff alleges that the assets are only adapted for the manufacturer of rubber goods, a seasonable business; that since July 3 the plant has been unoccupied, without watchman or caretaker; that some assets have been abstracted; that more are in danger of being abstracted; that a large part of the assets are subject to depreciation from the effects of moisture if not properly cared for.

Goldschmidt A. G., Essen, recently announced that its acid plants at Gernsheim and Mannheim-Rheinau will be combined with works of Chemische Fabrik Buchau, in Ammendorf, for a consideration of 2,500,000 marks new Buckau shares, writes Trade Commissioner Daugherty, Berlin, Buckau has increased its capital by 2.5 millions for this purpose. At its general meeting, it was announced that Ammoniak & Sodafabrik Stassfurt is changed to a limited liability company, of which Buckau and Bergwerks-und Huetten A. G. each own 50 per cent shares. This change is calculated to reduce operating costs.

Crowley Tar Products Co. New York has been awarded a contract to supply the quartermaster at Columbus, Ohio with 40 tons coal tar pitch. The bid was at $20.40 ton, less ½ of 1% 20 days.

Ruetgers Werke, Berlin, leading coal-tar refining enterprise, failed to pay dividends on 1926 operations, explaining that its Lower Silesian plants are operating under losses, since the end of the British coal strike.

Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., New York, is to erect a new plant on property recently purchased at Duluth, Minn. Construction will commence this month with the first unit estimated at $180,000.

Midwest Chemical Co., St. Paul, Minn., is rebuilding the part of its plant recently destroyed by fire. Loss amounted to $25,000.

IN THE PRESS.

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MR. JOHN ALLAN, OF J. CROSFIELD & SONS, LTD., SAYS OF MR. WEBB'S NEW BOOK:—"IT IS UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST DESCRIPTION OF SOAP MANUFACTURE, AS AT PRESENT PRACTICED, WHICH HAS YET APPEARED. THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT THAT THE AUTHOR'S HOPE 'THAT THE METHODS ADOPTED IN THE BOOK WILL GO AS FAR AS POSSIBLE TOWARDS SUPPLYING THE INFORMATION THE SOAP MANUFACTURER REALLY NEEDS' WILL BE FULFILLED. IT CANNOT FAIL BOTH TO INTEREST AND INFORM EVEN THOSE MOST SKILLED IN THE MANUFACTURE IT DESCRIBES."

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CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES IN 1926

(Continued from Page 186)

is subject to many outstanding exceptions. None of the various group price indexes is completely representative of the class under review. The most comprehensive index is that of the Department of Labor. This (1913 prices taken as 100) averaged 131 in 1926, an increase over pre-war years much less than that for commodities in general, and a three-point decrease from 1925. The price index of essential oils started to drop during the first quarter and continued falling throughout the year. This is largely owing to the price of peppermint oil which had been unusually high in the preceding year. Drug, however, continued mounting each month until the index figure of 210 was reached during the last quarter.

The dye industry is always in the public eye because of its paramount position as a key industry. All leading world powers appreciate the significance of establishing, maintaining, and protecting a well organized coal-tar chemical industry because of the immediate adaptability of equipment and terhnique to the production of war munitions and supplies for purposes of national defense. It is interesting therefore to note that the weighted average price of all domestic coal-tar dyes sold in 1926 was 10 per cent less than the average in 1925 and that a steady decline has been regisered from $1.26 per pound in 1917 to $0.42 in 1926.

Table 5.—Price Indexes of Representative Chemicals

Monthly and quarterly average	Chemicals and drugs[1]	Sulphuric acid, 66°[1]	All commodities, wholesale[1]
1913	100	100	100
1914	101	100	98
1919	169	100	206
1920	200	112	226
1921	136	91	147
1922	124	76	149
1923	131	73	154
1924	130	71	150
1925	134	70	159
1926	131	73	151
1925			
January-March	135	70	161
April-June	133	70	156
July-September	135	70	160
October-December	135	70	157
1926			
January-March	132	70	154
April-June	131	73	152
July-September	131	75	150
October-December	129	75	148

[1] Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

The foreign trade in chemicals and related products was favorable; exports in 1926 again exceeded all records and imports approached the high figure of 1923. These products as here defined include not only the whole Group 8—"Chemicals and allied products"—in the general foreign trade statistics, but also certain oils, gums, drugs, etc., from Group 2, and a few other less important products. However, they do not cover as many branches and commodities as given in the production tables. Total exports were valued at $183,316,000, an increase of 8 per cent over 1925, and imports at $210,326,000, an increase of but 1 per cent. Exports were 142 per cent and imports 82 per cent greater than during the average pre-war year. These gains in both cases represent more an increase in quantities than in prices. Both are the result of the development of the domestic chemical industry, the increase in imports being due chiefly to the purchase by American factories of larger quantities of raw and partly finished materials not indigenous to this country.

As in 1925, approximately one-half of the total value of exports of chemicals and related products went

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to five countries, the United Kingdom taking 17 per cent and Canada 13 per cent, followed by Japan, Germany and Cuba. Exports to Cuba continued to be less than in the years 1923 and 1924, but those to the other four countries, especially to Canada and Japan, showed decided gains. Mexico with nearly $7,000,000, Argentnia with $6,600,000, and Australia with $6,000,000 were other important customers. Shipments to Australia were more than $1,000,000 above the 1925 figure. The distribution of the exports by geographic regions was: 36 per cent to Europe, 27 per rent to North and Central America including Canada, 12 per cent to South America, 23 per cent to the Far East, and 2 per cent to Africa.

Highly processed products are relatively the more important among chemical exports and crude products among imports. For the most part exports of the crude commodities show comparatively little increase over pre-war figures and some show a decrease, while the exports of the more advanced products show marked gains in nearly all cases. Sodium nitrate alone accounts for one-fifth of the total imports in 1926, potash fertilizers for 7 per cent, shellac for 5 per cent, and Chinese wood oil for 4 per cent. There is somewhat less concentration in the case of exports; the lragest single item, rosin, represents about 13 per cent of the total, and turpentine and sulphur each about 6 per cent. The geographic distribution of the exports of most of the individual commodities of this group is wide. In the case of most of the imports, however, a single country or a very few countries furnish us with a large part of the total, inasmuch as the products are peculiarly characteristic of the country or countries of origin and not widely distributed throughout the world.

EXPORTS BY CLASSES

Coal-tar producs.—Exportation of coal-tar chemicals is almost wholly a war and postwar development. Shipments abroad in 1926 were 31 per cent greater in value than in 1925. The improvement occurred in exports of crudes as an indirect result of the British coal strike. Benzol more than doubled in quantity and trebled in value; large purchases were made by England, Germany and France. The quantity of coal-tar dyes exported was about the same as in 1925, but dropped 11 per cent in value owing to the decline in prices. As in other years, the Far East continued to be the main outlet for colors, dyes, and stains, the leading export commodities of the finished coal-tar products group. The share of China declined rather sharply to 32 per cent while that of Japan advanced to 23 per cent and of India to 10 per cent.

Table 6.—Exports and Imports of Chemicals and Related Products, by Groups

[In thousands of dollars]

Group	Exports			
	1910-1914	1924	1925	1926
Grand total	**75,690**	**148,428**	**169,781**	**183,316**
Chemical group (8)	**45,886**	**104,568**	**116,345**	**124,836**
Coal-tar products	103	9,976	10,761	14,093
Industrial chemicals	14,136	7,638	29,198	31,110
Pigments, paints, and varnishes	6,801	14,326	18,510	18,887
Fertilizers and materials	10,735	16,508	17,299	20,040
Explosives and fuses	1,747	3,695	4,691	4,223
Related products from other groups	**29,804**	**43,860**	**53,436**	**58,480**
Naval stores	23,363	24,570	30,877	36,019
Other gums and resins		739	933	845
Linseed and chinese-wood oils	308	318	355	251
Sulphur	1,070	7,894	11,154	11,155
Pyroxylin products	1,589	3,062	4,011	3,818
Matches	86	187	160	193
All other [1]	797	1,375	1,312	1,016

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Saltpeter	Carbonate of Potash
Empty Drums	Sodium Bicarbonate
Olive Oils	Sulphate of Ammonia

Crude and Refined Sulphur

Powder Manufacturers' Supplies and Fertilizer Materials of All Kinds

Group	Imports 1910-1914	1924	1925	1926
Grand total	**115,579**	**185,350**	**207,820**	**210,326**
Chemical group (8)	**87,667**	**120,031**	**138,340**	**134,735**
Coal-tar products	14,278	20,657	20,657	19,805
Industrial chemicals	25,530	18,227	22,407	28,215
Pigments, paints, and varnishes	2,095	2,823	3,235	3,859
Fertilizers and materials	40,727	66,531	78,072	69,249
Explosives and fuses	740	958	1,104	1,165
Related products from other groups	**27,912**	**65,319**	**69,480**	**75,591**
Naval stores	47	152	277	517
Other gums and resins	11,878	28,111	30,474	33,529
Linseed and chinese-wood oils	2,952	12,159	12,793	10,123
Sulphur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pyroxylin products	304	1,695	1,986	2,864
Matches	617	2,198	2,278	2,163
All other 1	4,593	7,575	7,392	10,600

1 Includes bones, gelatin, glue, natural dyes, casein, and waxes.

Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Industrial chemicals.—In value exports of industrial chemicals in 1926 were double the pre-war average, and about 7 per cent greater than in 1925. The industrial chemical group illustrates the trend of chemical manufacturers and consumers toward altering their commodities so as to conform with modern economic demands. The general tendency of many of the industrial chemicals exported has been slightly downward while the increase which appears in the total of the group has been in the "all other" class. In this class are included chemical specialties, packaged goods for cleaning purposes largely composed of sodas, compressed gases, disinfectants, insecticides, fungicides, and similar commodities both household and agricultural. In 1926 the disinfectant and insecticide commodities were segregated from "all other" for the first time and totaled nearly $3,000,000. These were shipped to almost every foreign country, although England, Cuba, Denmark, Argentina, Canada, and Mexico bought the largest amounts.

Canada, in spite of expansion of its own domestic industry, was again the leading consumer of our industrial chemicals, having purchased 28 per cent. Other important buyers were England, Japan, Mexico, Cuba, and Argentina.

Pigments, paints, and varnishes.—Exports of this class in 1926 were greater in value than during any year since 1920, and nearly three times as great as before the war. This group likewise has world-wide distribution, but once more the United Kingdom assumed first place, having taken 17 per cent of the total. This position of the United Kingdom was owing to its large purchase of carbon black. Exports to Canada amounted to 15 per cent and consisted of rather large purchases of all classes. Cuba's 7 per cent of the total was largely made up of ready-mixed paints. Other important customers were Argentina, Japan, Philipine Islands, and Australia. Carbon black accounts for one-fifth of the group total and had its best sales in western Europe. Zinc oxide, the most important pigment shipped abroad, is sold in relatively few countries, England and Canada being the main factors. In contrast to pigments, foreign sales of which are limited in distribution, paints and varnishes are shipped in considerable amounts to numerous countries.

Fertilizers.—Before the war American exports of fertilizers consisted chiefly of raw phosphate rock, but during recent years sulphate of ammonia has been the largest single item and superphosphates and other prepared fertilizers have become important. The significant feature of the 1926 export trade was the higher average unit value; value advanced 14 per cent while total weight declined 4 per cent. Shipments are limited to comparatively few count-

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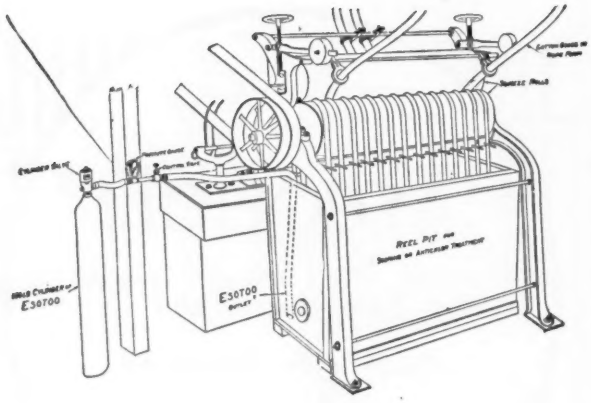

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F. A. EUSTIS, *Secretary*

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ries; the Far East affords the best outlets, especially Japan and the Netherlands East Indies, with lesser amounts shipped to the Philippine Islands, Australia, and New Zealand. For the first time British Africa participated in the trade, having taken exports valued at $300,000.

Despite keen competition from Germany, American manufacturers have been able to increase their exports of ammonium sulphate until during 1926 the total foreign sales exceeded all previous years' figures, reaching 174,000 tons, valued at $9,824,000. On account of the growing competition in Europe from North African phosphates, exports of American phosphates decreased sharply in 1926, while superphosphates remained about the same. The really encouraging phase of the fertilizer trade lies in the development of the "all other" class which amounted to half as much again in 1926 as in 1925. The bulk of this class is made up of a combined ammonium-phosphate material for use as a fertilizer.

Explosives.—Exports of explosives show less increase over pre-war than most groups, and in 1926 failed to reach the previous year's figures by 10 per cent. Reductions occurred in all classes. Mexico was the outstanding buyer.

Naval stores, gums, and resins.—The gain of 16 per cent in the value of exports of naval stores was almost entirely owing to prices. Rosin exports declined 7 per cent in quantity shipped but rose 30 per cent in value. Germany, England, Brazil, Japan, Argentina, and the Netherlands East Indies were the largest customers. Exports of gum spirits of turpentine changed but little in 1926 from 1925. Progress has been made in the use of wood rosin and wood turpentine, the exports of wood rosin having reached nearly $3,000,000 and those of wood turpentine $530,000. The quantity of naval stores exported is still somewhat less than before the war owing to competition encountered in foreign markets, notably with France.

IMPORTS BY CLASSES

Coal-tar chemicals.—In spite of the recent large development of coal-tar products in this country, imports of certain classes are still important. The aggregate value in 1926 was nearly 40 per cent greater than the pre-war average, although 4 per cent below the 1925 figure. Approximately 60 per cent of the coal-tar products group is composed of creosote oil used largely as a wood preservative. England, Belgium, and the Netherlands are the principal suppliers of this oil. Dyes, colors, and stains, the other important class of the group, registered a rather marked reduction—22 per cent in value and 14 per cent in quantity. The dye imports are largely of the higher-priced variety; during 1926 the price of many of them was lowered. Imports from Germany were reduced one-third, to $2,323,000, while Switzerland, second in importance and a close competitor to Germany, shipped only 4 per cent less, or $2,171,000. A larger amount was imported from France and England in 1926 than in 1925.

Industrial chemicals.—Certain industrial chemicals, largely for further elaboration by the American chemical industry are imported in large amounts either because of no domestic production or because domestic production is insufficient for the demand of the American industry, as in the case of glycerin. Imports of industrial chemicals were one-quarter more than in 1925 and one-tenth more than before the war. however, the increase was confined largely to two commodities—crude iodine, which is imported from Chile,

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National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc.
40 Rector Street, New York, N. Y.

NATIONAL N QUALITY

and glycerin, which originates in the European manufacturing countries.

Most of the industrial chemicals imported are of European origin, although Canada participated to a greater extent in this trade during 1926, having shipped rather large amounts of arsenious acid, sulphuric acid, sodium cyanide, calcium carbide, and cobalt oxide. Receipts of industrial chemicals from Belgium and the Netherlands were larger in 1926 than in previous years. As in 1925, there was a continued increase in imports of synthetic methanol from Germany.

Pigments, paints, and varnishes.—Imports of this group are comparatively small, iron oxide pigments coming from Spain and the United Kingdom; ochers and siennas from France; zinc pigments from Netherlands, Belgium, and Germany; and paints from Germany, Czechoslovakia, and the United Kingdom.

Fertilizers and materials. — Imports of fertilizers and materials were 70 per cent greater in value than before the war but 11 per cent less than in 1925. Imports of sodium nitrate, the largest single item, decreased nearly one-fifth from the 1925 figure but were over twice as large as in pre-war years. Although in 1926 larger quantities of synthetic nitrogen were received from European sources, especially Germany and Norway, in the form of calcium nitrate and ammonium sulphate-nitrate, the increase did not offset the loss in sodium nitrate, the bulk of which comes from Chile. Other important changes in 1926 as compared with 1925 were the 10 per cent loss in calcium cyanamid, the bulk of which was supplied by Canada, and the 19 per cent gain in muriate of potash, from Germany, France, and Belgium. Ammonium-sulphate imports in 1926 were exceptionally small.

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90%
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Gums, resins, balsams, and oils.—The increasing use of paints and varnishes in this country has led to greater importation of varnish gums and of Chinese wood oil which is particularly used for varnishes. Imports of lac (chiefly from India) were considerably greater than in 1926, but owing to a decided fall in prices, values only increased 3 per cent. Imports of damar from Java and British Malaya, kauri from New Zealand, and other varnish gums from British India, Siam, Philippine Islands, and Belgian Congo, were also larger in 1926. In the camphor trade an interesting development is the greater use of synthetic camphor from Germany to replace the natural imported from Japan.

WILL WOOD CHEMICALS SURVIVE?

(Continued from Page 184)

production is but one-eight of yours. We have three refineries. Most of our methanol is being oxidized, by the same process used in America, to formaldehyde, and best single outlet is to the three plants manufacturing synthetic resins. So far, no German synthetic has come into Sweden—in fact, we cannot buy it in Germany since they refuse to export it to European countries.

"No," he added, smiling again, "I don't know why, but we understand that it is because the Badische people are taking good care to preserve the German wood chemical industry. They have investments and alliances with the producers; but more than that, no country in Europe can afford to neglect any industry that makes valuable products out of any kind of waste."

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PRECIPITATED CHALK
Extra Light

WHAT IS CRESYLIC ACID?

(Continued from Page 187)

It might be of interest to mention that all commercial Cresylic Acids darken upon exposure to light and air, but this darkening is from the original pale straw, or pink color to a clear brown, or cherry color. This darkening is not due to the presence of objectionable impurities, and, in some instances, the darkened acid, if still clear, is preferred, because more mellow in odor, provided that sulphur compounds have been originally removed. The reason for the darkening is not definitely known, but, is thought to be due to the oxidation of rosolic acid present in minute traces. Some Cresylic Acids, however, darken less rapidly than others, under like conditions.

After having once determined that an un-uniform pale acid, containing many impurities, is not satisfactory, the buyer might well eliminate price consideration until the grade most satisfactory for his requirements is ascertained. Many buyers are very particular about odor, which might be very objectionable in their finished products. Others want high germicidal coefficiency, and, therefore, must purchase high boiling acids, having many times the killing power of pure phenol. Others must have freedom from pyridine, or naphthalene, or must have tar acids which are readily soluble in saponaceous solutions, such as cresols as compared to xylenols. Other consumers must have the xylenols or cresols present in uniform proportions in successive shipments, or must have a distillation range such that no acids distill over above 215°C, or 225°C. After having once ascertained their definite requirements, buyers can then advantageously consider prices of manufacturers able to insure

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SALES AGENTS

uniformity in successive shipments, but, it is safe to say that in very few instances will the crude un-uniform acid, after a simple distillation, be as valuable to the consumer over an extended period of time, as some one of the many grades put out by reputable manufacturers, even though the standardized grades cost 10 or 15c per gallon more. Furthermore because such manufacturers put out several grades under the same name, together with different designations of their own, does not mean that anyone is not as truly a 97% cresylic acid as any other one, but, simply that common practice has adopted this name for any mixture of tar acids containing the specified total amount of acids. It is even possible to buy a cresylic acid containing absolutely no cresols, and boiling entirely above a point twenty-six degrees higher than the highest of the cresols.

Among the disinfectant manufacturers there is much interest in the germicidal co-efficiency which can be obtained in the preparation of compounds of the acids offered. By germicidal coefficiency is meant the killing power of the acid on the typhoid germ as compared to an equal quantity of pure phenol.

This may be determined by several methods, but manufacturers rarely, if ever, feel at liberty to guarantee the coefficiency of compounds obtainable from their acids, because of varieties of formulae used, differences of results obtainable in the hands of different operators, and, finally, because of the impossibility of isolating the different tar acids boiling above the xylenols, and determining the coefficiency of each separately.

Thus, some idea can be obtained concerning the difficulties in purchasing 97-99% pale cresylic acid, and the reasons for the variations in prices quoted for chemicals complying with this nomenclature. Furthermore,

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this condition is apt to continue to exist until commercial methods are discovered to produce the various cresols, xylenols, etc., synthetically, in which instance, buyers should then buy the particular one whic hthey most desire at definite prevailing market prices, and make whatever mechanical mixture they might require for their manufacturing processes. All of the cresols are now offered in pure form, and some of the xylenols, but these are obtained from the crude Cresylic Acids, by expensive processes, and their price greatly exceeds that of the commercial cresylic acids.

In conclusion, it may, therefore, be stated that buyers can eliminate many of their difficulties by ascertaining the type of cresylic acid most suitable for their requirements before considering price, and then purchasing this from reputable manufacturers who are always glad to furnish the consumers with laboratory methods of testing shipments made to them, in order to enable them to check up on uniformity, percentage of impurities, solubility, etc. Furthermore, this would eliminate the expensive method of buying on samples, and testing a large number of samples for each purchase made, while the lots represented by the samples are being held in reserve awaiting the buyer's decision. It is thought that there is, perhaps, no chemical on the market, used in chemical processes, which varies as much in composition and yet strictly adheres, commercially speaking, to the name under which it is sold, as 97-99% pale cresylic acid.

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Capacity	Diam.	Height	Weight	Price BLACK
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Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL. Wish to buy or acquire rights to use good paying electrochemical process. BOX 722, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WE ARE in a position to represent a few more manufacturers of chemicals. We offer representation in the Southern territory. Address BOX 724, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

Situation Wanted

BUYER—Chemicals, Drugs and allied lines; ten years export field; a licensed pharmacist; seeks position chain store or industry requiring services one qualified domestic or export work. BOX 730, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CHEMICAL SALESMAN, strictly high grade, with years of experience with two of the largest chemical manufacturers in the United States, is open for a proposition to become associated with a firm of unquestioned reputation. I have an intimate personal acquaintance with all of the wholesale drug jobbers and buyers of the east and middle west, as well as manufacturing chemists and am capable of taking entire charge of any executive work pertaining to the sales organization. The very highest of references and full information will be furnished upon request. BOX 726, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

EXECUTIVE—American, 35. Cornell chemist. Combining business skill sales capacity and a very extensive technical experience desires to change to responsible position as General Manager, Assistant to President or Developmental Director. Wide patent experience. Linguist, agreeable personality. Very high references. Box 729, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER with twenty years factory experience, in the production of special sulfonated oils, fats, grease, glue sire and dectrin products for the textile, leather, paper and metal industries seeks position. BOX 727, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

Help Wanted

A well rated and established chemical concern can use the services of a practical man who is thoroughly familiar with the compounding and grinding of Dragon's Blood and to assume full charge of this department. Exceptional opportunity for one who can produce immediate results. Communications strictly confidential. Address Box 716, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED: A chemist between the ages of 25 and 30, who is capable of doing the analytical work and taking charge of a small plant manufacturing heavy chemicals. Salary must be moderate. Address Box 721, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CHEMIST with practical experience in Alizarine or Vat colors is required by domestic manufacturer of these colors. Please state general qualifications, experience, age, salary desired. BOX 728, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED: Young Chemist with some experience in plant work, especially on intermediates and aniline colors. Good opportunity for ambitious man. State salary. BOX 728, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED: Thoroughly experienced plant executive for production of aniline azo dyes and intermediates on a large scale. Permanent connection with opportunity for development. Submit qualifications as well as previous experience, as well as salary wanted. All replies treated in absolute confidence. BOX 729, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED—young chemist by well established firm of dyestuffs manufacturers. Must be college graduate. Good opportunity for ambitious man. BOX 710, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

A prominent manufacturer desires to get in touch with an engineer or chemist who is familiar with the process of subliming Iodine. BOX 718, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

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CRUDE KAOLIN FOR SALE—About 300 tons Selected High Grade Kaolin in lump form. Immediate shipment from Shuler, So. Carolina. Wire or write Dixiana Clay Company, 53 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—The advertiser desires to get in touch with leading American manufacturers of 114% mono-hydrate oleum and cotton linters. Address J. W. Whittall & Co., Import Dept., Boite Postale No. 62, Constantinople.

SULPHURIC ACID FOR SALE—Approximately 32 Tons of 66 deg. Sulphuric Acid in bulk. Write Purchasing Department, Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y.

Interested in purchasing lacquer or varnish factory now operating New Jersey or New York outside Metropolitan district. Write full particulars. BOX 720, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

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BOX 615, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—CHEMICAL MARKETS, Vol. 19, No. 4, 8, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 1926 issues. Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

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Middlewestern Sales Agents For
MICHIGAN ALKALI CO'S SALES DEPARTMENT

Local Market Conditions

LOS ANGELES

Conditions of the chemical market on the West Coast are as might be expected for this season of the year, with interest centered in alcohol and cresylic acid. The former is advancing in price here and many consumers are switching from the use of formula No. 5 to formula No. 1. Because of an overabundance of stocks of cresylic in warehouse there has been an easier tendency prevailing and the market has slumped off a bit. Calcium chloride is likewise in good supply here and the market is subject to shading in most directions. The position of alkalies remains about the same, the only item of interest being that another maker has started producing flake caustic soda in California.

SAN FRANCISCO

Linseed oil, both raw and boiled, has registered a decline of three cents per gallon. Turpentine, due to the present low prevailing price, is in good demand both in drums and in tank cars. Recent arrivals of chalk-whiting and ball clay have been heavy, but the market has absorbed the greater part of these. Higher figures are being quoted for butyl acetate. Demand for Norwegian cod-liver oil is light, because of the present high price being quoted by the producers abroad.

BOSTON

Conditions in the Boston territory at the opening of the month of August are fair as concerns sales of chemicals. Activity has been rather limited owing to the Summer season and copper sulfate is the only item for which there is a persistent call. Interest in denatured alcohol has slumped off and at the moment the demand is thoroughly routine. There have been no price changes of importance. In spite of the lack of business, collections are characterized as good.

CHICAGO

Chemical business as well as business in general in the Chicago district is reported as only fair for the opening of August, but signs of improvement are noted in some directions. There has been a better movement in essential oils as well as in tartaric and citric acids in this section. On the whole prices continue fairly staple and aside from a ½c pound advance in the price of stearic acid the market has been devoid of change from this angle.

Massachusetts

Rogers & McClellan
New England Agents
Seaboard Chemical Co.
Denatured Alcohol Wood Alcohol
Methyl Acetone
Franco-American Chemical Wks.
Amyl Acetate Pyroxylin Solutions
Atlantic Carbonic Co.
Glauber Salts Bisulphite Soda
Penn Chemical Works
Lye
Battelle & Renwick
Sulphur Saltpetre

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CHEMICALS, OILS & DRUGS
Manufacturers Sales Representatives to the
JOBBING AND MANUFACTURING TRADE
Warehouse stocks in the Middle West and Southwest

The Chemical Market-place

[Spot Stocks Department]

Missouri—(cont.)

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for—

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and
NITRATE of SODA
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Local Market Conditions

KANSAS CITY

There seems to be a little more optimistic feeling in the Middle-West generally and this is being reflected to a certain extent in the movement of chemicals in this territory. Glycerin is moving rather slowly and the market sluggish. Alcohol has not yet started to any extent to distributing channels. Copper sulfate has been moving quite freely and the call for copper carbonate is just beginning. This will probably be a very active item for the next 30 or 60 days. Buyers are taking turpentine and rosin on the present upward swing of the market. Collections are slow but should improve along this line with further easing up of funds and accumulation from the healthy crop movement.

CLEVELAND

There is no great volume of buying being done in the Cleveland territory and general conditions are quiet and even thought to be slower than last year. There are several complaints among distributors owing to this seasonal dullness and the only possible exception to this depression is the paint and varnish industry which is featured with a fair volume of business.

PHILADELPHIA

Business is about usual for this time of the year and there has been some important price changes considering the summer season which has been slow.

Stocks carried are about the normal for summer and with the fall approaching we look for a steady increase in business so that by fall and winter business will probably be on a satisfactory basis.

Castor oil is in good demand, although the price is low.

Copper sulfate is extremely scarce and hard to get and orders are plentiful. The price is higher at 5c lb. New York for carloads.

Demand for naphthaline has fallen off somewhat and material is obtainable @ 5½c for balls and 4½c for flakes. Epsom salts U. S. P. is in good demand at unchanged prices. Linseed oil is showing a little activity and the future looks fairly good. Completely denatured alcohol shows very little interest. No. 5 completely denatured is offered in drums at 38c to 43c gal. according to quantity.

Ohio

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CALCIUM CHLORIDE
AMMONIA
STEARIC ACID

Buyers Guide

ACIDS

Coal-Tar

American-British Chemical Supplies, Inc.
Baird & McGuire, Inc.
Barrett Co.
Calco Chemical Co.
Cooper & Co., Charles
DuPont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
Greeff & Co., R. W.
Jordan & Bro., Wm. E.
Monsanto Chemical Works
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Tar Acid Refining Corp.

Organic

American Cyanamid Co.
Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co.
Cooper & Co., Charles
Eastman Kodak Co.
General Chemical Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Gray & Co., William S.
Greeff & Co., R. W.
Heyden Chemical Corp.
Lewis, John D.
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works
Monsanto Chemical Works
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Turner & Co., Joseph
Victor Chemical Works

Mineral

American Cyanamid Co.
Cooper & Co., Charles
DuPont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
General Chemical Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Heyden Chemical Corp.
Monsanto Chemical Works
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.

ALCOHOL

Denatured

American Solvents & Chemical Corp.
Berg Industrial Alcohol Co., David
Commercial Solvents Corp.
Federal Products Co.
Gray & Co., William S.
Miner-Edgar Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Seaboard Chemical Co.
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.

Methanol

Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co.
Cooper & Co., Charles
Gray & Co., William S.,
Greeff & Co., R. W.
Miner-Edgar Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Seaboard Chemical Co.

ALKALIES

Arnold, Hoffman & Co.
Church & Dwight
Electro Bleaching Gas Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Lewis, John D.
Mathieson Alkali Works
Michigan Alkali Co.
Niagara Alkali Co.
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Solvay Process Co.
Turner & Co., Joseph
Warner Chemical Co.
Winkler & Bros., Co., Isaac

ALUMS

Cooper & Co., Charles
General Chemical Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Greeff & Co., R. W.
Monsanto Chemical Works
Pennsylvania Salt Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.

AMMONIA or SALTS

Barrett Co.
Benkert & Co., W.
Cooper & Co., Charles
Dow Chemical Co.
General Chemical Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Greeff & Co., R. W.
Lewis, John D.
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works
Mathieson Alkali Works
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Turner & Co., Joseph
U. S. Industrial Chemical Co., Inc.

DYE & TAN STUFFS

American-British Chemical Supplies, Inc.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co.
Calco Chemical Co.
DuPont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
General Dyestuff Corp.
Lewis, John D.
Monsanto Chemical Works
National Aniline & Chemical Co.
Newport Chemical Works
Seaboard Chemical Co.
Starkweather Co., J. U.

FILLERS & CLAYS

American-British Chemical Supplies, Inc.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co.
Burnet Company
Hammill & Gillespie
Miner-Edgar Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Wishnick-Tumpeer Inc.

WOOD FLOUR

Burnet Company

PIGMENTS & COLORS

Calco Chemical Co.
Cooper & Co., Charles
DuPont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
General Dyestuff Corp.
Industrial Chemical Co.
National Aniline & Chemical Co.
Newport Chemical Works
Wishnick Tumpeer, Inc.

ACCELERATORS

American Cyanamid Co.
Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co.
Dovan Chemical Corp.
Dow Chemical Co.
DuPont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Greeff & Co., R. W.
Lewis, John D.
National Aniline & Chemical Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.

FERTILIZER SUPPLIES

American Cyanamid Co.
Barrett Co.
General Chemical Co.
Greeff & Co., R. W.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.

INSECTICIDES

Dow Chemical Co.
General Chemical Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Greeff & Co., R. W.
Jordan & Bros., Wm. E.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

American-British Chemical Supplies, Inc.
American Cyanamid Co.
American Solvents & Chemical Corp.
American Potash & Chem. Corp. (borax)
Arnold Hoffman Co.
Baird & McGuire (cresols)
Barrett Co., The
Carbide & Carbon Chemical Corp.
Carus Chemical Co.
Church & Dwight (soda bicarb.)
Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co. (wood chem.)
Commercial Solvents Corp. (butanol)
Cooper Charles & Co.
Croton Chemical Corp.
Dovan Chemical Co. (rubber accel.)
Dow Chemical Co.
DuPont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
Emery Candle Co.
Electro Bleaching Gas Co. (chlorine)
General Chemical Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Gray William S. & Co., (wood chem)
Greeff & Co., R. W.
Industrial Chemical Co.
International Salt Co.
Jordan, Wm. E. & Bro.
Lewis, John D.
Mathieson Alkali Works
Merchants Chemical Co.
Michigan Alkali Co.
Miner-Edgar Co. (wood chem.)
Monsanto Chemical Works
Niagara Alkali Co.
Pacific Coast Borax Co.
Parsons & Petit (sulfur)
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Seaboard Chemical Co. (wood chemicals)
Selden Co.
Solvay Process Co. (alkalies)
Starkweather Co., J. U.
Turner & Co., Joseph
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., Inc.
U. S. Industrial Chemical Co., Inc.
Victor Chemical Works
Warner Chemical Co.
Wiarda & Co., John C.
Winkler & Bros. Co., Isaac (alkalies)
Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc.

SOLVENTS

American-British Chemical Supplies, Inc.
American Solvents & Chemical Corp.
Barrett Co., The
Berg Industrial Alcohol Co., David
Commercial Solvents Corp.
Cooper & Co., Charles
Dow Chemical Co.
General Chemical Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Gray & Co., William S.
Greeff & Co., R. W.
Industrial Chemical Co.
Lewis, John D.
Miner-Edgar Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Seaboard Chemical Co.
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.
U. S. Industrial Chemical Co.
Warner Chemical Co.
Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc.

COAL-TAR, CRUDES & INTERMEDIATES

American-British Chemical Supplies, Inc.
Baird & McGuire, Inc.
Barrett Co., The
Calco Chemical Co.
DuPont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
General Dyestuff Corp.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Gray & Co., William S.
Jordan, Wm. E. & Bro.
Mathieson Alkali Works
Monsanto Chemical Works
National Aniline & Chemical Co.
Newport Chemical Works
Tar Acid Corp.
Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc.

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Chase Bag
Pressed Steel Tank Co.
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JOHN'S interest in machinery is that of the expert manufacturer, so he is well aware of the importance of quality chemicals.

He strolls out into the plant with the foreman whose overalls dyed with Indigo (synthetically made with Metallic Sodium, Sodium Cyanide and Formaldehyde) attire him properly for his work; the pearl buttons thereon in keeping with the quality of the overalls probably were bleached with R&H 100 Vol. Hydrogen Peroxide. Other plant workers are equipped with rubber gloves which were manufactured presumably with the aid of R&H Accelerators and Rubber Chemicals.

The motor parts of the machines under inspection were case-hardened with Cyanide Chloride Mixture, after the parts not to be hardened had been protected by plating them with Copper Cyanide and Cyanegg. The manufacture of the castings was facilitated by the use of R&H Parting Powder "Berco" Brand. The magneto of the motor is equipped with Platinum Tipped Contact Points. The Cutting Oils used in plant operations were disinfected with P A C Formaldehyde.

R&H Ceramic Materials probably were used in the enamel on the shades focusing light upon the machines. And in instant readiness to bar fire's destructive path are fire extinguishers filled with a Chloroform and Carbon Tetrachloride mixture.

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